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The battle of Bushy Run

The BATTLE of BUSHY RUN

By C.M. Bomberger

The Battle of Bushy Run

The most decisive victory in all history gained
by the White Man over the
American Indian

By

C. M. BOMBERGER

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PREFACE

DESTINY (its work performed called history) often writes with a wierder pen than weavers of romance.

Others have touched upon the important happenings set forth in these pages when telling the story of the years between the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars, but always more or less incidentally. These official and traditionary sources of authority have been freely quoted herein.

This monograph lays stress upon the pivotal point of early Colonial days west of the Appalachians.

Attention so long wavering about incidents of minor import, turns upon a neglected major incident, and it is fitting that this event be authoritatively set forth.

If that attention results in enshrining in the minds of Americans the memory of the hilltop where destiny turned a corner these pages will not have been in vain.

With that enshrining will come appropriate marking and development of the site of the Bushy Run battle and subsequent visitors so that the story and scene will be just as familiar to future generations as are other lesser important historical events in the annals of our beloved country.

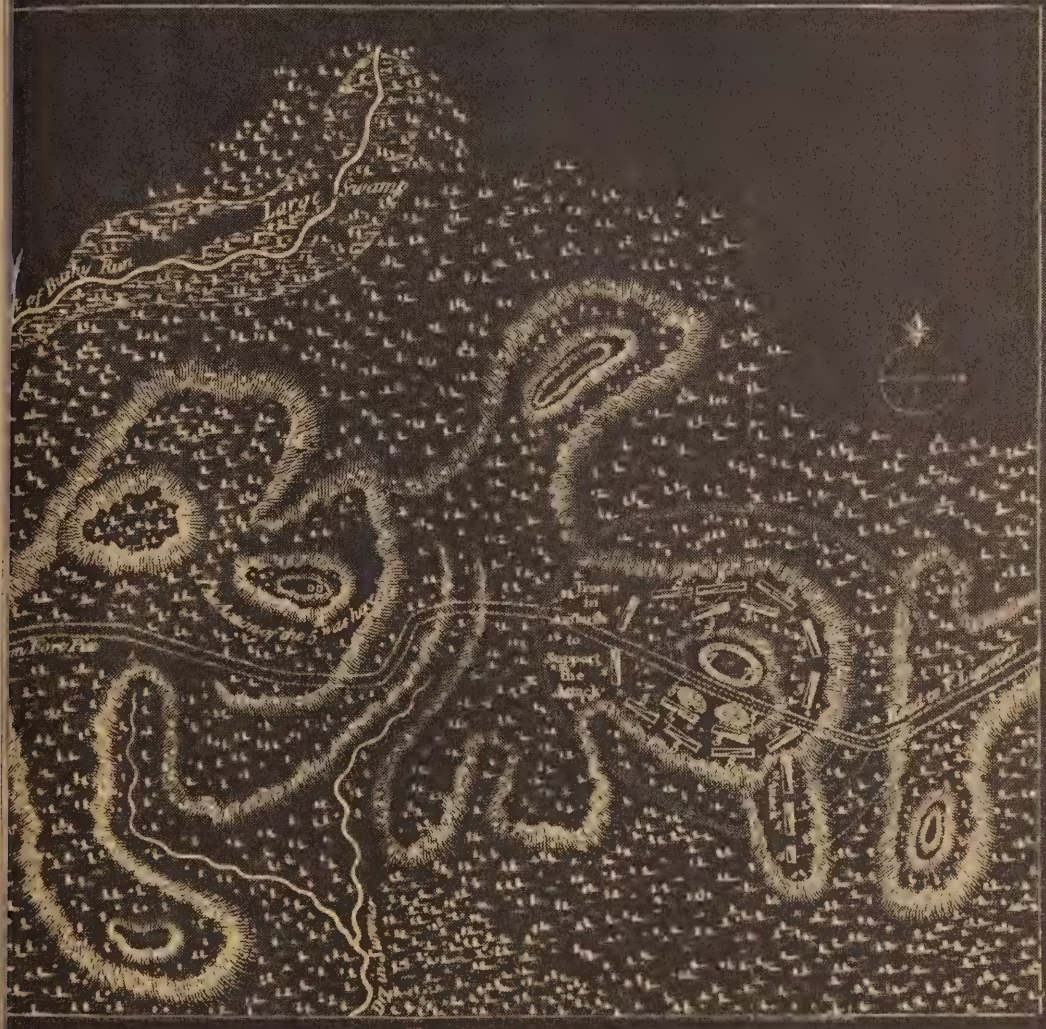
—C. M. B.

Jeannette, Pa.
April 1, 1928

To those indomitable souls everywhere who
strive to build and keep open civilization's
roads of progress I gratefully
dedicate this monograph

PLAN OF THE BATTLE NEAR BUSHY-RUN.

Gained by Colonel Bouquet over the
lawares, Shawanese, Mingoes, Wyandots, Mohikons Miamies & Ottawas;
on the 5th and 6th of August 1763.
Surveyed by Thos Hutchins, Assistant Engineer.



REFERENCES

1. Grenadiers
2. Light Infantry
3. Battalion Men
4. Rangers
5. Cattle
6. Horses
7. Entrenchment of Bags for the Wounded
8. The Enemy
9. First Position of the Troops
10. Graves

The BATTLE of BUSHY RUN

CHAPTER I

A STONE on a Great Divide changed the direction of a rivulet on its way to become a majestic river and to the sea....

A soldier's stratagem on a hill top surrounded by Indians broke the dam that threatened to deflect the flow of civilization into another channel....

White settlement and development of all American territory westward of the Allegheny mountains hung in the balance.... The number of combatants was few.... But how potent it was in changing the complexion of "the westward course of empire"!....

The strategic victory of Colonel Henry Bouquet at Bushy Run, now in Penn township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, takes its place in importance beside Hastings, Waterloo, Quebec and Gettysburg....

Penn's treaty with the Indians under the elm at Shackamaxon, in 1682, purchased from the Lenape a great plot of land, and the Red Men agreed to

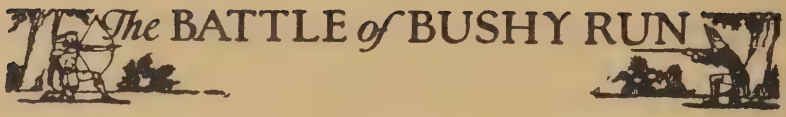
> "live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the sun and moon shall give light."

There were no written words, but this sacred treaty made on a belt of wampum was kept unbroken for years .... Thus eastern Pennsylvania was freed from the danger of Indian Wars.... The "Holy Experiment" worked....

Love Becomes Hate

However, the Lenape Indians, the original name of the Delawares, later became the nucleus of the hordes which drenched in blood western Pennsylvania, the Ohio valley and the Great Lakes district....

The period of Indian hostility did not end until the Treaty of Anthony Wayne at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795



. . . . While some of the worst wars on the frontiers of Pennsylvania came after the Battle of Bushy Run was fought, it ended the Conspiracy of Pontiac and taught the Indians a much needed lesson . . . . Bouquet's victory at Bushy Run prevented the blotting out of Anglo-Saxon civilization west of the mountains . . . .

Even before the advent of the White Man the Six Nations of New York were continually at war with the Catawbas and other southern Indians . . . . Marauding parties passed through the territory of the Lenape in "Penn's Woods" and there frequent clashes took place . . . . The Iroquois, of the Six Nations, despised the Delawares because they remained more or less neutral in these clashes . . . .

Furthermore, when the Delawares moved from the region of the Delaware river to Wyoming valley to make room for Penn and his settlers, the Iroquois felt that some of their land had been appropriated by the Red emigrants . . . . This was evidenced when the "Walking Purchase" took another big slice of Indian land in 1737 for the province of Pennsylvania . . . . This "Walk" proved an expensive real estate deal . . . . The Delawares claimed fraud had been practiced . . . . The young men ran instead of walked . . . . The time of 18 hours, as agreed upon, was exceeded . . . . They had little conception of "title to land" as understood by the White Man, and their hunting grounds were being despoiled! . . . .

In 1742 when a council was held with the Indians at Philadelphia, Canassatego, an Iroquois chief, further stung to the quick the Lenape by calling them "women" and advising them to leave the lands which were not theirs in any event . . . .

Conrad Weiser, famous Indian commissioner of colonial times, recognized the power of the Iroquois and leaned

toward their viewpoint, realizing that their aid was needed to curb the rapidly rising flood of influence being exerted by the French in the north and west....

The spark of misunderstanding that was to become a conflagration of hate was being fanned by distrust....

The belt of wampum which had been given to William Penn by the Delawares and which was "not sworn to and Never Broken" and the "League of Amity" were but mere memories....

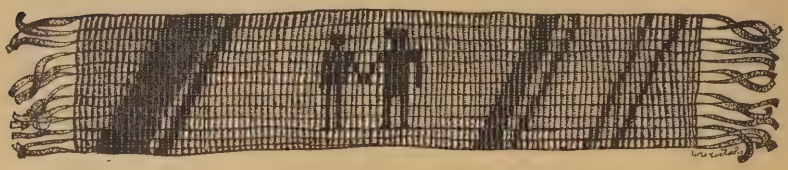
William Penn was dead....all of the Indian chiefs with whom he had made the treaty were dead....and the love each had expressed for the other was dead....

The Indian, who had been treated with kindness and with justice, but had lost his home on the Delaware in the process, again was told to move on....

Love was in his heart as he moved from the shores of the Delaware....But now he met the demand to "go hence" from the Wyoming with a tomahawk in his hand and hatred in his heart against the White Man, who had defrauded him....and who allowed his ancient enemy, the Iroquois, to sneer at him.

Love had become hate....

Wampum



The currency of the American Indians, known as "wampum," consisted of cylindrical fragments of quahaug, whelk, and periwinkle shells, rubbed smooth on stones and strung like beads on fine strands of skin. The white beads were generally rated at only half the value of the purple beads, made from the quahaug or hard clam.

A six-foot string was worth from five to ten shillings. Wampum was the accepted medium of trade with the Indians until well into the 18th century, and a belt of wampum was given to bind every treaty. Necklaces and belts of wampum also were used as ornaments.

Oftentimes the story of the incident surrounding the giving of the belt of wampum or some other legend was worked into the design of the "Indian money."

CHAPTER II

SO THE DELAWARES, embittered by having been ousted from the place of importance given them by William Penn to a secondary rank assigned by Weiser and their ancient enemies, the Iroquois, moved further west to the Ohio and brooded on their wrongs....

Then in 1744, when another treaty was made with the Iroquois at Lancaster, the Delawares were further alienated.... Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland recognized the claims of the powerful Iroquois to all lands of tribes they claimed to have conquered along the Appalachian range .... It was a politic move for the three colonies, perhaps, for it established more firmly the neutrality of the Six Nations between warring France and Great Britain.... The Six Nations had attained the desired point of power and profit.... Lands in Pennsylvania sold hereafter accrued to their benefit.... And they received gifts from the French through Onontio.... They were neutral in taking presents, too!.... Onontio was the name given the Governor General of Canada....

The disgruntled Delawares on the Ohio became more incensed....

The Gathering Storm

They remembered how they lost the important position William Penn had given them .... They remembered the "Walking Purchase".... They charged that promises not to sell rum to their people had been broken.... They saw English settlers pouring into the wilderness beyond the mountains and destroying the hunting in the west as had been done in the east.... Conrad Weiser made a memorable trip westward on August 25, 1748, to feel out Indian sentiment.... He found matters unsatisfactory and enlisted the aid of George Croghan, who became western commissioner to the Indians.... Other futile efforts were made to win back the friendship of the Delawares and Shaw-

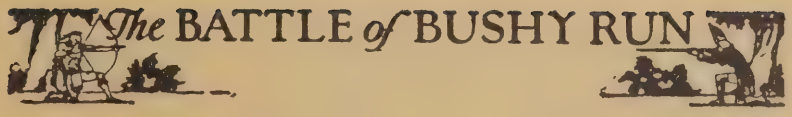
nees on the Ohio .... Christian F. Post made such an effort as late as 1758 with only partial success .... It was too late, the Shawnees remembered the Albany purchase of 1754 and with the Delawares now openly joined the French .... The Albany purchase included land east of Lake Erie much to the surprise and chagrin of the Shawnees who did not understand the White Man's compass ....

The authorities did the best they could to forestall the inevitable .... George Thomas, the "planter of Antigua," governor, and James Logan, president of Pennsylvania's council, read the future "through a glass darkly" .... and as Dr. George P. Donehoo, in his History of Pennsylvania so aptly remarks, seemed to realize that the "Holy Experiment" as it spread westward needed

> "the chemicals of blood and iron, without which no experiment in human government has ever been a success .... Somehow, in all of human government history 'a manger in Bethlehem' has always meant 'a cross on Calvary' before the former had any real significance."

The region west of the Alleghenies was rapidly being invaded by settlers from the east and southeast. In February, 1754, Trent and Gist arrived at the forks of the Ohio and began a fort, which before being completed, had to be surrendered to a French officer, Contrecour .... This became Fort Duquesne ....

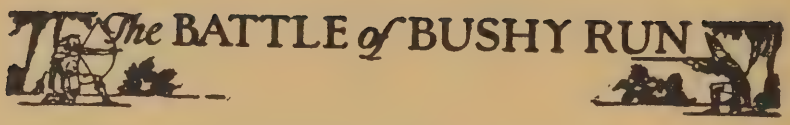
May 28, of the same year, Governor George Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington with two companies of soldiers, who with some reinforcements, met the Indians and a few Frenchmen at Great Meadows .... The commander, N. Coulon de Jumonville, was killed—perhaps the first blood to be shed in the conflagration which raged as the French and English struggled for supremacy in the Mississippi Valley .... Washington built Fort Necessity, but was unable to proceed to the recapture of Fort Duquesne ....



General Braddock on April 29, 1755, left Alexandria, Va., on his march to recapture Fort Duquesne, but on July 9, was defeated and mortally wounded.... He failed to realize that the Indians had no knowledge of fighting in an orthodox manner.... Washington saved the remnant of his army by heroic efforts.... Brigadier General John Forbes, advised by the gallant Col. Henry Bouquet, in 1758, headed a successful expedition against Fort Duquesne, which cut its way through the forests over what was known as the Forbes or Great Road.... This was the second pathway to the forks of the Ohio.... Braddock's route led from Virginia and Forbes' Road from eastern Pennsylvania....

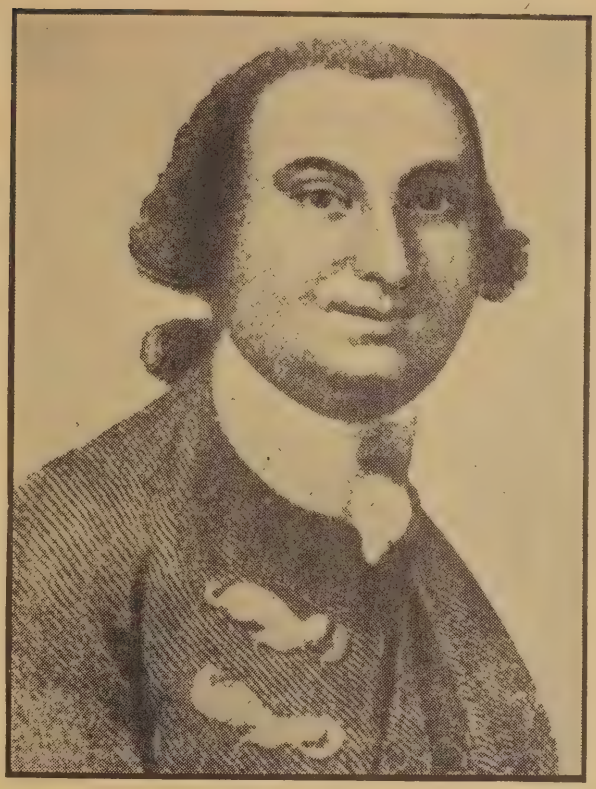
Forbes changed the name of the fort at the Ohio forks to Fort Pitt in honor of the great English Statesman, William Pitt, and this was the actual start of the development of the vast expanse of territory sweeping westward to the Pacific and southward to the Gulf of Mexico....

Control of this "gateway to the west" brought about an era of bloodshed.... It also brought to the forefront a figure which came from the shadow of the Alps to head an Army of Deliverance for this frontier fort a few years later.... This was after the gorgeous Fleur de Lis and the royal banner of St. George waved successively over the battlements of old Fort Duquesne.... It was a memorable struggle between the legions of France and the battalions of England.... England finally scored a victory.... But had the savage not been conquered who knows but a new offensive alliance with the French would have been formed.... The comparatively insignificant battle with which these chapters deal, clustering, as they do, around an intrepid and resourceful free-born Switzer, marked the turning point in keeping the "gateway to the west" open forever to the English....



The steady march of events was tending toward those crucial hours on Edge Hill with the gallant Henry Bouquet on the verge of devastating defeat....But a glorious victory was to be his....

Colonel Henry Bouquet



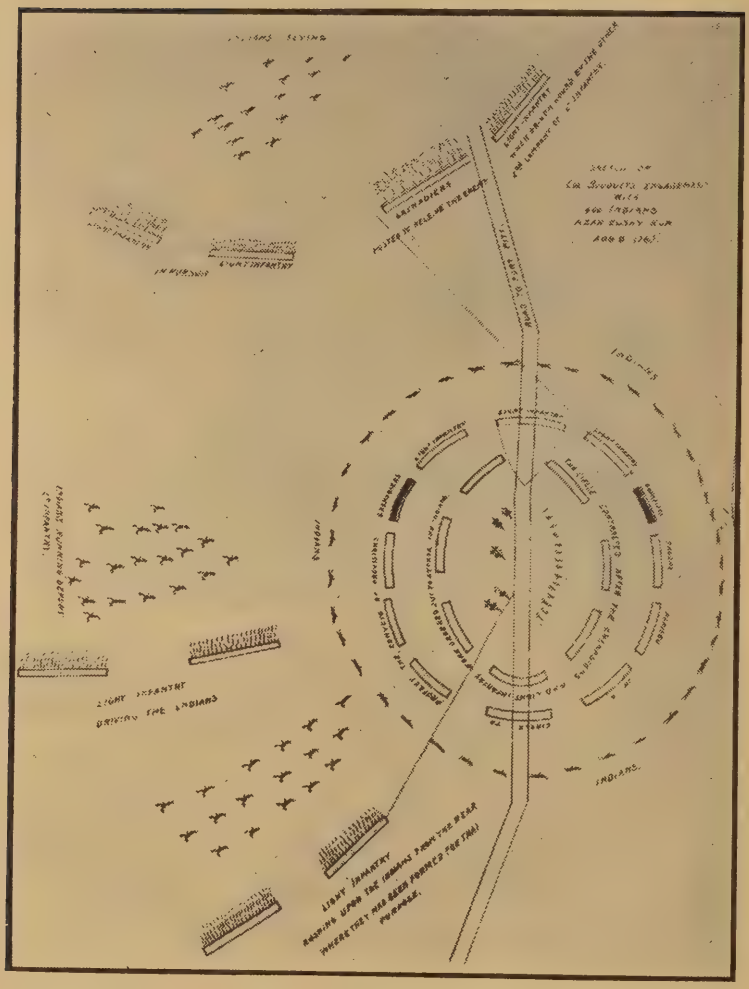
In the Parochial Register of the Reformed church of Rolle, according to the archives of the Canton Vand, at Lausanne, Switzerland, the entry is made March 25, 1735, that Henry Bouquet had been examined, along with others, with a view to participate in the Holy Communion. His age is stated to be 16 years.

His full name was Henry Louis Bouquet but he seldom used the middle name. He was the oldest of seven brothers. In 1736 he entered the service of Holland and afterwards passed into the service of Piedmont, where his brilliant career and intelligence attracted the Prince of Orange, who invited him to command a company of his guard. During the leisure hours of garrison duty, he cultivated the sciences and became intimately acquainted with distinguished professors in Holland at the University of Leyden.

Bouquet as a free born Switzer and officer in the armies of the Dutch Republic later felt at home in the British service under constitutional forms of government.

The Royal Americans was partly composed of German and Swiss settlers in America and was to be formed of four battalions each of one thousand men. As it was necessary that the officers speak German, an Act of Parliament authorized the appointment of foreign Protestants who had served abroad as officers or engineers. Among those chosen were Henry Bouquet, Captain Frederick Haldiman and Captain Samuel Ecuyer, all of French Huguenot descent. The Huguenots was the name given in the sixteenth century to the Protestants or Calvinists of France.

Old Sketch of Engagement



CHAPTER III

DURING the Forbes expedition Colonel Henry Bouquet began to assume the important place he held in military affairs of that era.... Bouquet was born of a noble French Huguenot family at Rolle in the Canton Vand, Switzerland.... During his early career as a soldier he served in Holland, in the forces of the King of Sardinia and also for the Prince of Orange.... He became lieutenant-colonel of the Royal American regiment in 1754 at the outbreak of the war between France and Great Britain in America.... Bouquet managed to be wherever war was waged.... He arrived at Philadelphia with his troops but found no preparations had been made for his reception.... His forces suffered considerably from the cold and smallpox....

Colonel Henry Bouquet

The commission Bouquet held was one of those given to foreigners as well as Englishmen and provincials; and the ranks of the newly organized regiment were filled chiefly from the German and other immigrants in Pennsylvania and other provinces.... The men and officers of this Royal American regiment, for half a dozen years had been engaged in the rough and lonely service of the frontiers and forests; and when the Indian war broke out it was chiefly they who held the detached outposts of the west.... Bouquet as colonel of the first battalion, with headquarters in Philadelphia, was held in great esteem .... Francis Parkman, the eminent historian, describes him as having a fine person,

> "his bearing composed and dignified; perhaps somewhat austere, for he is said to have been more respected than loved by his officers. Nevertheless their letters to him are very far from indicating any want of cordial relations. He was fond of the society of men of science and wrote English better than most British officers of that time. He was an excellent soldier, indefatigable, faithful, full of

resources and without those arrogant prejudices which impaired the officers in the recent war, of which Sir Jeffrey Amherst was a conspicuous example. He had acquired a practical knowledge of Indian war-fare and is said to have acted the part of scout at times."

The English were commanded by Abercrombie with Amherst as second, aided by Brigadiers Wolfe and Forbes .... The principal campaigns were staged in Canada .... However, Forbes was given charge of the expedition against Fort Duquesne .... Colonel Washington gathered southern colonial troops at Winchester and Bouquet at Raystown (Bedford) assembled the Pennsylvania troops .... Forbes remained in Philadelphia in ill health .... This was in spring .... Forbes did not join Bouquet until October at Loyalhanna (Ligonier) ....

In the meantime Major Grant with 800 men was defeated at Grant's hill, the modern Pittsburgh "Hump," near Fort Duquesne .... Colonel Washington, out on a scouting party, captured a number of the enemy .... Colonel Mercer, sent to his assistance, mistook his party for the enemy in the dusk and some Virginians were killed ....

The victory over Grant really defeated the French .... The Indians thought the English were conquered and dispersed to the Great Lakes .... Post's attempts at winning back the friendship of the Indians also helped—else there might have been a repitition of Braddock's fate .... And De Ligneries commanding Duquesne had only 500 men .... An attack on Bouquet at Loyalhanna during this summer ended unsuccessfully for the French and Indians ....

Forbes and his army had little difficulty at Duquesne since De Ligneries burned the fort and fled .... Forbes took possession on November 25, 1758 .... He died in Philadelphia the following March ....

Forbes' health was precarious all through this famous expedition.... The general wrote to William Pitt from Fort Loudon that his indisposition had

> "reduced me to a state of weakness that I am obliged to travel in a Hurdle betwixt two Horses but I hope the animating spirits of being able to do the smallest service to my King and Country"....

General Forbes was carried in this "Hurdle betwixt two Horses" all the way to Fort Duquesne, and his return to Philadelphia was made in the same manner.... Yet he persisted in going forward with the project and deciding whatever came up for consideration.... Owing to the physical condition of the general the greater part of the actual work developed upon Colonel Henry Bouquet, the commander of the Royal Americans (called "Royal" because the officers were commissioned by the king, and "American" because the enlisted men were recruited in the Colonies)....

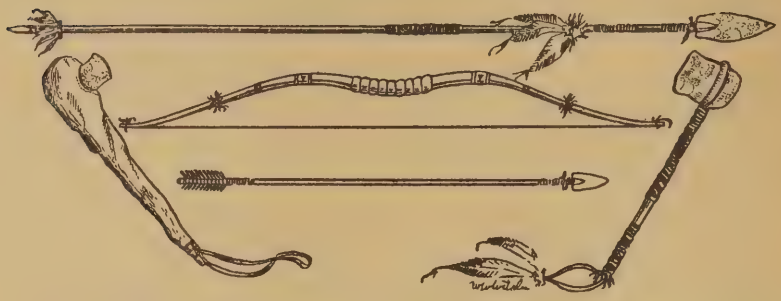
After General Forbes had departed for the east, Colonel Bouquet, who was next in command, remained at Fort Pitt a few days, going to Fort Ligonier on December 5....

He little suspected what serious and important work was to be his on one of the many eminences between these two forts, somewhat south of the road he and General Forbes had traveled together.... His knowledge of this territory gained then later proved exceptionally useful.... He helped lay the foundation stones for the English occupation of the Ohio Valley and the suggestion "that a fair Trade Cannot be too soon begun," was "soon begun" and has since spread to the uttermost corners of the earth....

Colonel Bouquet helped lay those foundation stones and a few years later prevented them from being razed by the savage onslaughts of the desperate Redskin....

He helped found Pittsburgh and then preserved it....

Early Indian Weapons



The Indians of North America made their arrow heads before the white man came by primitive means requiring infinite pains and patience.

Stones were shaped by hammering with other stones. Finer work was accomplished with the aid of a stone "chisel." Sometimes an assistant would aid in the hammering, one Indian holding the "drill" while the other pounded. Edges on the arrow head were finished by chipping and flaking away the rough places with "pliers" made of bone. Stone axes, called tomahawks, clubs and other primitive weapons had been in use since the stone age.

Types of arrows varied with the tribes. Bows were made of hickory, ash or some other hard wood. Sometimes the bows were backed with tendon or with rawhide. And of course the arrows were freighted with feathers to act as a rudder when propelled from the bow toward game or an enemy.

To the Indian hunting and fishing and defense from his enemies were the fundamental activities. Naturally any weapon which would accomplish this with greater ease and more efficiency soon became part and parcel of the Indian's property. Soon after the White Man came he adopted the White Man's weapons and in exchange taught the White Man how to fight off the perils of the wilderness.

HUGH MERCER and 280 men were stationed at this little fort where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers joined to form the Ohio....

The Anglo-Saxon supplanted the Latin in control of the focal point which molded the destiny of a mighty territory....The English Protestant superseded the French Catholic....

Fort Pitt

But the Red Man was a factor....It was his land which was at stake....He, too, took part in the play of destiny....He tried his best to halt the wheels of civilization ....He could not stop the progress of the world or adjust himself to the new conditions, so eventually he was crushed....

Mercer had several conferences with the Indians.... During one of these conferences an Indian chief said that the Indians had been promised that as soon as the French were driven away the English also would leave....Mercer told the chief that the French had not yet gone completely....There were several such conferences usually ending nowhere so far as accomplishing what the Indians desired....

Then General Stanwix became commander at Fort Pitt....He first used the name of Fort Pitt in correspondence....This followed the appointment of Major General Jeffrey Amherst as commander of the King's forces in America....

France and England declared peace February 10, 1763, ending what is known as the French and Indian war.... By the terms of the treaty France lost Canada, the Ohio Valley, and control of the Great West....

While the peace treaty between Great Britain and France was in the making the little village of less than

200 people at "the forks" of the Ohio was establishing a routine of daily life.... Troops of soldiers were coming and going to the posts at Venango, Ligonier, Bedford and the mouth of the Redstone.... On July 7th, 1760, Colonel Bouquet marched for Presqu' Isle (Erie) with four companies of the Royal Americans and Captain McNeil's company of Virginians, making a detachment of five hundred men....

The "Journal of Col. James Burd, 1760," gives a vivid picture of the activities of the little village.... Traders were coming and going.... Traffic in rum and whiskey was growing.... Liquor was most easily transported.... This traffic in later years led to the serious times of the "Whiskey Insurrection" after the United States of America had been started on its way as a nation....

In this out-post of Anglo-Saxon civilization were being sown the seeds of commerce that later stretched to the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico and around the world....

The chiefs and warriors of all tribes, even from the distant lake region, came and went, bringing their skins and peltries to the trading houses, and carrying away their purchases and presents of goods, powder, lead, knives and guns....

Messengers would come from the east or Virginia bringing military orders and news of the outside world....

The quiet routine of a frontier post was being carried on....

In the east rumblings were heard of trouble with the Indians.... Christian F. Post (Wallangundowngun was his Indian name) struggled to maintain the peace by repeated councils and treaties.... White captives, carried away by

the Indians in years gone by, were brought back to their homes and relatives.... Strange to say many of the white captives came against their wills!....

At every council with the Indians the question came up in some form or other "Are you going to leave these lands, now that the French have been driven out of them?"....

The Six Nations had asked the French to leave as early as 1753 and now that same demand was repeated over and over to the English....

The Indians' understanding was that the English would withdraw all their troops and leave nothing but trading houses on these lands, meaning virtually all of western and a goodly portion of northern Pennsylvania and western New York....

Peace was made with the Indians at a council at Easton and another at Lancaster, but the question which the Indians had repeatedly asked had been ignored....

The Indian saw Fort Pitt and other frontier points growing with an ever increasing number of white settlers....

The Shawnee, the Delaware and the Wyandot, so long as the French and English were contenders, had held the middle ground of power.... Both sides showered them with presents and made a bid for their friendship....

Now, the English had control, alone....

And the English did not seem to understand the Indian as had the French....

The years of misunderstanding were reaching the breaking point....

The Indians saw that although the French were expelled the English in spite of promises seemed to have no intention of evacuating the region west of the Alleghenies....

There was a lull before the storm....

Then comes the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," really not a "conspiracy" but rather a unification of Indian effort, so graphically told in the classic written by Francis Parkman....the only approach in all history of any unity of action on the part of all Indian Tribes....

For some time there had been considerable disputing between Pennsylvania and Virginia as to ownership of this section....There also was considerable discussion as to the best route to the Ohio, from Virginia over Braddock's road or from Philadelphia via Forbes road....Had Braddock's road been developed (Washington favored this) the stream of White emigration would have come from slave districts and the great west probably would have been slave territory and had its effect upon the maelstrom of the Civil War a hundred years later....

The forks of the Ohio, it will be seen, as the "gateway to the west," played an important part....The breaking of the backbone of Pontiac's effort really was the deciding factor....And this factor was the Battle of Bushy Run....Had Bouquet failed another relief or punitive expedition via Braddock's road doubtless would have been sent from Virginia....

Upon Bushy Run depended not alone whether the White Man should press ever westward but whether he should be a believer in slavery or freedom for the Blacks....

PONTIAC figured English supremacy meant the loss of the hunting grounds of his fathers, for the English pioneers rapidly established homes, instead of merely roaming through the forests hunting and trading as the French had done to a greater or lesser extent.... It meant the gradual extinction of his entire race....

Pontiac

He was a Catawba Indian but trained by the Ottawas who captured him when a boy.... He became their chief civil ruler, or Sachem, by sheer force of superior intelligence and courage.... During Braddock's disasterous defeat he formed a contempt for the English.... So he plotted masterfully to defeat the inroads of the White Man, particularly the English, as peace between France and England was in the making....

In the meantime Pontiac's warriors had visited all tribes between the Upper Lakes, the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers, bearing from camp to camp the war belt of wampum and a tomahawk stained red as a symbol of blood .... Pontiac's plan met with universal approval among the Redskins.... The long embittered Delawares and Shawnees especially welcomed it .... Perhaps Guyasuta, the Seneca chief, commanding Pontiac's eastern forces, would have waged a war anyway....

A season when the Indians could conceal themselves in the foliage of trees and bushes, and when settlers were likely to be busily engaged with their growing crops was chosen for a united attack on all forts, blockhouses, and settlements and cabins....

A bundle of sticks was sent to each tribe, each bundle containing as many rods as there were days intervening between the day of the grand council and the day fixed for the general attack....

One stick was to be taken from each bundle each morning and broken, and when but a single stick remained the attack was to be made.... This improvised calendar arrangement was carried through successfully with the exception of the tribe appointed to attack Fort Pitt, then under command of Captain Ecuyer.... A squaw of the Delaware tribe had secretly extricated three of the rods from the bundle in the hands of her people.... So the attack came earlier at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.... Why she did this is problematical....

The blow which fell was one of indescribable fury....

CHAPTER VI

PONTIAC'S scheme, alas, worked splendidly and nine forts fell into the hands of the Redskins .... Only Fort Detroit, Fort Niagara, Fort Pitt, Fort Ligonier, fifty miles east of Fort Pitt, and Fort Bedford, fifty miles further east, held together .... Few whites escaped alive .... The scattered cabins of the settlers here and there in the forests were burned, the occupants in some cases making their way to the safety of the remaining forts or over the mountains to the east where the refugees crowded into Carlisle, then furthest western settlement of any consequence .... Others of the settlers fell a prey to the torture and tomahawks of the savages ....

Andrew Byerly

Among all the many stories told and re-told of this period one stands out with somewhat less horror involved but thrilling never-the-less .... Family tradition (descendants of the Byerly family are numerous) says that Andrew Byerly, a German baker and his Swiss wife, Beatrice Guldin, had established a relay post in the wilderness near Bushy Run, now Harrison City .... Here express riders exchanged horses in their perilous trips between the frontier posts of Fort Pitt and Fort Ligonier .... The post was located a short distance south of the Great Road General Forbes and Colonel Bouquet had broken through the wilderness a few years earlier .... Byerly was away from home helping to bury the bodies of some massacred pioneer settlers when a friendly Indian came at dead of night to warn Mrs. Byerly, who with several small children, including a three-day-old baby, remained at home, that there was grave danger .... In a letter written by Capt. S. Ecuyer from Fort Pitt to Colonel Henry Bouquet on May 29, 1763, he mentions the danger encompassing Byerly and his family at Bushy Run with the warning that unless they left their house within four days they would all be murdered .... With the Indian's warning Mrs. Byerly rose from her bed

of child birth and fled on horseback to safety at Ligonier, leaving a note pinned on the door for her husband.... Byerly overtook his fleeing family and all reached Fort Ligonier safely.... Rev. Cyrus Cort, one of the Byerly descendants, wrote a ballad about this incident in which he says....

> The Indian bloodhounds on their trail
> Now rage to see their efforts fail,
> Full thirty miles, in hot pursuit,
> They followed Byerly on that route.
> They fire their guns, in furious hate,
> To see him pass within the gate,
> With wife and all his children dear,
> Now safe within Fort Ligonier.
> The bullets rattle on the wall,
> But they are safe from savage thrall.

Alas, others who had settled in the trackless forests were not so fortunate....

The French and Indian War had been a long one, and shortly after peace was declared colonial troops were largely disbanded....

Amherst replied to Colonel Bouquet's letter telling of the trouble at Fort Pitt:

> "The post of Fort Pitt, or any of the others commanded by officers can certainly never be in danger from such a wretched enemy."

Like Braddock he under estimated the Indians' prowess ....Bouquet had gone back to Philadelphia with Forbes but later made his headquarters at Carlisle....He realized the gravity of the situation and the necessity of holding Fort Ligonier with its stores of ammunition and supplies as of vital importance for the relief of Fort Pitt, when he learned that other forts had succumbed....

Fort Ligonier was in command of Lieutenant Archibald Blane (Blain)....In some way he got word to Captain

Lewis Ourry (Ourrie) at Fort Bedford, of Fort Pitt's plight.... Ourry sent twenty men from Bedford to Ligonier as reinforcement.... Bouquet later sent thirty additional Highlanders....

The Bouquet papers in the British Museum vividly portray conditions at this time.... Mrs. Mary Darlington reprinted some of these in her History of Colonel Henry Bouquet as the Haldiman papers.... Letters to and from Bouquet at this period show how acute was the situation .... He wrote repeatedly to Governor James Hamilton for aid.... Finally Amherst ordered two companies of the 42nd and 77th Regiments to join Bouquet and then later ordered the remaining companies of these two regiments, consisting of 347 officers and men, in command of Major Campbell to proceed to Carlisle....

Amherst said these were all the troops that could be sent, but adds to a letter,

> "I need only add that I wish to hear of no more prisoners, should any of the villians be met with in arms."

There was further delay because wagons and supplies were not available among the terror stricken people of the Cumberland Valley.... Parkman describes so vividly the situation there in his immortal history....

Instead of getting help, Bouquet had to give it....

Breaking the Rod

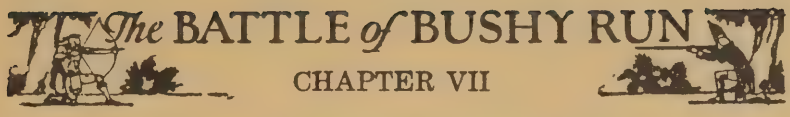
With a wild love of freedom, and impatience of control, the Indian race was utterly intolerant of military discipline. Pontiac's marvelous ingenuity in appealing to the prejudice, savagery, superstition and rancor of the wayward, capricious people, is almost incomprehensible. The war-belts of wampum and the tomahawks stained red were carried from tribe to tribe by emmisaries of Pontiac.

Isolated examples of Indian atrocity perpetrated upon defenceless settlers and traders were plentiful before the more or less concerted attacks upon the White Man's forts. The plan was to strike the supreme blow in the month of May, to be indicated by changes of the moon. "Orders" from Pontiac were sent by means of wampum belts or rudely engraved upon sticks.

John N. Boucher, in his History of Westmoreland County, tells how after the grand council held by the Indians a bundle of rods was sent to each tribe. Each bundle contained as many rods as there were days intervening between the day of the council and the day fixed upon which the general attack was to be made. In solemn ceremony a rod was broken every 24 hours as the terrible day drew nearer.

This is only one of the many stories told of the way Pontiac appealed to the heated brains of his followers, who were impatient to make the attacks. He played on their natures by many methods—keeping alive their irritation, whetting their appetite for blood and glory. The legendary tale of the Delaware Indian who consulted with the Great Spirit was used with telling effect by Pontiac at a council just before the attack on Detroit was planned. It stirred up a sort of religious frenzy against the Whites.

While this was going on the Indians concealed their designs with the dissimulation of their race. The warriors still lounged about the forts, with calm, impenetrable faces, begging as usual for tobacco, gunpowder, and whiskey. Now and then, some slight intimation of danger would startle the garrisons from their security. But the seriousness of the situation was not driven home to the Whites until the actual months of horror were upon them.



CHAPTER VII

FINALLY after eighteen days delay the little army with many sick and worn out from the campaign in the West Indies against the Spaniards, moved westward.... The mainstay of this handful of men was the 42nd Highlanders or "Black Watch," the 77th Highlanders and a portion of the Royal American Regiment.... There also was a detachment of Rangers.... It was not much of an army as it set forth into the mountainous forests immediately beyond Fort Loudon....

The Slender Thread

This was the slender thread which was to turn the wheel of destiny....

Upon the success of its objective depended not only the reprisal and revenge of the murder of friends and relatives of the refugees who were crowded into the Cumberland Valley, but also the relief of beleaguered Fort Pitt and the future history of all that lay west of that point....

The insignificant army reached Fort Bedford, the first leg of its two hundred mile journey on July 25, 1763.... Here Bouquet heard further news of the depredations of the savages but Captain Ourry could give no word of Fort Pitt....

Thirty experienced woodsmen joined Bouquet's forces here....

Bouquet had learned the lesson of coping with the Indians from Colonel Washington on the Forbes expedition.... He leaned heavily upon the advice of the woodsmen.... Rangers and scouts were sent far ahead when the force again started on its way after resting three days.... The goal was Fort Ligonier over the Forbes Road, approximating what now is the Lincoln Highway....

It was slow and arduous work proceeding through a dense underbrush and climbing heavily timbered moun-

tain sides.... The heat of midsummer was intense.... Everywhere there were signs of the ravages of the Indians,.... cabins burned,.... bodies of white people who had been scalped.... Woodsmen led the advance and protected the rear of the procession.... Scouts were also on the flanks.... In the center of the column were the wagons carrying supplies and not a few Highlanders who were convalescing in this strenuous manner.... A drove of cattle also was included....

In spite of vexatious difficulties Bouquet reached Fort Ligonier on August 2nd.... Lieutenant Blane, commander, had no news of Fort Pitt....

Communication with this pivotal point, although only 50 miles westward, had been cut off for some time by the hordes of Redskins....

On August fourth Bouquet encamped a short distance west of Ligonier, having left behind wagons and other slow moving components of his army.... He took only a few cattle and 340 packhorses.... He proposed to march the next day to Bushy Run and make all haste to get to Fort Pitt.... He left the Forbes road, to save time, and followed an old Indian Trail which led through the narrows at Turtle Creek....

After his proposed stay at Bushy Run he hoped to press through these narrows at night when the Indians might not be watching so carefully.... This was near the scene of the Braddock catastrophe....

On the morning of August 5th this forced march began.... About noon after proceeding some seventeen miles through the hot forests and when almost within sight of the proposed camping place, rifle shots rang out among the scouts ahead.... War whoops sounded and the Indian attack had begun....

THERE SEEMED to be Indians at every point of the compass, skulking behind trees and bushes.... Another Grant or Braddock tragedy seemed imminent.... Guyasuta and his hordes already tasted victory.... There is no more graphic or all-inclusive story of this first day's battle extant than that which Bouquet himself tells in a letter to General Amherst, on file in the British Museum....

Camp at Edge Hill,
26 miles from Fort Pitt,
5th Aug. 1763

Sir:—The second instant the troops and convoy arrived at Ligonier, where I could obtain no intelligence of the enemy. The expresses sent since the beginning of July, having been either killed or obliged to return, all the passes being occupied by the enemy. In this uncertainty, I determined to leave all the wagons, with the powder, and a quantity of stores and provisions at Ligonier, and on the fourth proceeded with the troops and about 340 horses loaded with flour.

The First Day

I intended to have halted today at Bushy Run (a mile beyond this camp), and after having refreshed the men and horses, to have marched in the night over Turtle Creek, a very dangerous defile of several miles, commanded by high and rugged hills; but at one o'clock this afternoon, after a march of 17 miles, the savages suddenly attacked our advance guard, which was immediately supported by the two Light Infantry companies of the 42nd Regiment, who drove the enemy from their ambuscade and pursued them a good way. The savages returned to the attack, and the fire being obstinate on our front and extending along our flanks, we made a general charge with the whole line to dislodge the savages from the heights, in which attempt we succeeded, without by it obtaining any decisive advantage, for as soon as they were driven from one post, they appeared on another, till, by continued reinforcements, they were at last able to surround us and attack the convoy left in our rear; this obliged us to march back to protect it. The action then became general, and though we were attacked on every side, and the savages exerted themselves with uncommon resolution, they were constantly repulsed with loss; we also suffered considerably. Captain Lieutenant Graham and Lieutenant James McIntosh of the 42nd, are killed, and Captain Graham wounded. Of the Royal American Regt., Lieut. Dow, who acted as A. D. Q. M. G., is shot through the body. Of the 77th, Lieut. Donald

Campbell and Mr. Peebles, a volunteer, are wounded. Our loss in men, including rangers and drivers, exceeds sixty killed or wounded.

The action has lasted from one o'clock till night, and we expect to begin at daybreak.

Whatever our fate may be, I thought it necessary to give your Excellency this early information, that you may at all events take such measures as you think proper with the Provinces, for their own safety, and the effectual relief of Fort Pitt, as in case of another engagement, I fear insurmountable difficulties in protecting and transporting our provisions, being already so much weakened by the losses of this day in men and horses, besides the additional necessity of carrying the wounded, whose situation is truly deplorable.

I cannot sufficiently acknowledge the constant assistance I have received from Major Campbell during this long action, nor express my admiration of the cool and steady behavior of the troops who did not fire a shot without orders, and drove the enemy from their posts with fixed bayonets. The conduct of the officers is much above my praises.

I have the honor to be with great respect,

Sir, etc.

HENRY BOUQUET

To His Excellency
SIR JEFFREY AMHERST

Reading the foregoing account of the attack and defense by the principal eye-witness the horrors of that night may well be imagined.... A wall of flour bags became a miniature and rather insecure fort behind which lay the tired men during the night, with little hope of bettering their condition when day again should break.... The wounded suffered terribly from thirst....

A Night of Horror

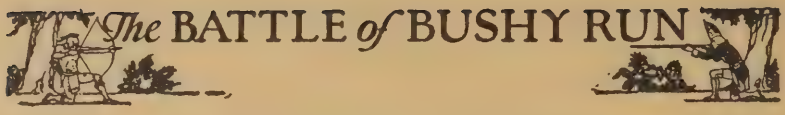
Tradition has it that Andrew Byerly and other woodsmen in the party crept repeatedly on hands and knees to a spring nearby and brought water in their hats to assuage the thirst pangs of the wounded....

Early dawn again brought the Indian hordes.... An occasional bullet would strike a packhorse.... Several of these animals maddened by pain and fright broke loose and added to the hellish pandemonium as they dashed

through the forest .... The shrieks of the savage, ... the moans of the wounded, ... the whine of the bullets, ... and the terrific August heat increasing rapidly as the sun rose higher, ... became more intense ....

But the fertile mind of Bouquet and his advisers solved the predicament .... Bouquet realized that if the circle of painted demons could be concentrated it could be vanquished .... The Indians were growing bolder as it appeared the little army was about to surrender .... Perhaps the fact that the soldiers did not fire except upon command and offensives were met repeatedly only by bayonet repulsions added to their belief of triumph .... Bouquet capitalized this audacity of the whooping fiends to their destruction .... A steep incline, almost a precipice, to the east, fit in with his plans .... A pretended retreat .... A sallying forth of troops from the shadow of Edge Hill .... The eager savages were caught between two fires .... and routed ....

Civilization could advance! ....



The Flight to Safety

Prior to Pontiac's war settlements had sprung up here and there throughout the territory west of the Alleghenies. Fort Pitt, Fort Ligonier, Fort Bedford and other smaller frontier points were supposed to give the settlers protection.

When the Indian uprising came the terror of the more or less isolated settlers may be imagined. Their only hope lay in fleeing to the comparative safety of towns east of the Alleghenies.

The appalling fury of the concerted attack of the Indians in every nook and corner of the forests brought the wildest dismay.

For hundreds of miles from north to south, the country was wasted with fire and death. The people of Pennsylvania found the forts in the western territory surrounded by the savages so they crowded in upon the older settlements.

There would be a horrible monotony of blood and havoc to relate if the historian went into details. The Indians as the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 1805, says set fire to houses, barns, corn, hay and in short, to everything that was combustible, so that the whole country seemed to be in one general blaze. Men and women were tied to trees and burned to death. Desolation followed in the wake of the Red Man's fury.

Settlers fleeing to safety banded themselves in caravans trying to preserve a few of their belongings as they hastened over the mountains.

Fiend-like atrocities were almost hourly occurrences.

Express-Riders

Bouquet sent his letters to Amherst after the battle of Bushy Run by Captain Basset as he explained in a letter to Governor Hamilton from Fort Pitt on August 11, 1763.

Bearing correspondence of the officers of the forest outposts with their commander in the east was a hazardous task. These express riders were usually soldiers, sometimes backwoodsmen and occasionally a friendly Indian. Many of these men never lived to tell of their experiences on their lonely travels through a forest fraught with peril in every thicket. If the messenger was an Indian his greatest danger was from those who should have been his friends. The sign was that friendly Indians could be known by approaching a fort with green branches thrust into the muzzles of their guns. The soldiers heeded this sign but enraged backwoodsmen would shoot at any man who had a red skin, irrespective.

The BATTLE of BUSHY RUN

CHAPTER IX

BOUQUET tells the story of the most decisive victory the White Man ever had over the Indians in American history modestly but vividly in a letter written immediately after this master stroke....

Camp at Bushy Run, 6th Aug., 1763

Sir:—I had the honor to inform your Excellency in my letter of yesterday of our first engagement with the savages.

We took the post last night on the hill where our convoy halted, when the front was attacked, (a commodious piece of ground and just spacious enough for our purpose). There we encircled the whole and covered our wounded with flour bags.

In the morning the savages surrounded our camp, at the distance of 500 yards, and by shouting and yelping, quite around that extensive circumference, thought to have terrified us with their numbers. They attacked us early, and under favor of an incessant fire, made several bold attacks to penetrate our camp, and though they failed in the attempt, our situation was not the less perplexing, having experienced that brisk attacks had little effect upon an enemy who always gave way when pressed, and appeared again immediately. Our troops were besides, extremely fatigued with the long march and as long action the preceding day, and distressed to the last degree, by a total want of water, much more intolerable than the enemy's fire.

In Dire Straits

Tied to our convoy, we could not lose sight of it without exposing it and our wounded to fall prey to the savages, who pressed upon us, on every side, and to move it was impracticable, having lost many horses and most of the drivers, stupefied by fear, hid themselves in the bushes, or were incapable of hearing or obeying orders. The savages growing every moment more audacious, it was thought proper to still increase their confidence by that means, if possible, to entice them to come close upon us, or to stand their ground when attacked.

With this view two companies of Light Infantry were ordered within the circle, and the troops on their right and left opened their files and filled up the space, that it might seem they were intended to cover the retreat. The third Light Infantry company and the Grenadiers of the 42nd were ordered to support the two first companies. This manouvere succeeded to our wish, for the few troops who took possession of the ground lately occupied by the two Light Infantry companies being brought in nearer to the center of the circle,

The Master Stratagem

the barbarians mistaking these motions for a retreat, hurried headlong on, and advancing upon us, with the most daring intrepidity, galled us excessively with their heavy fire; but at the very moment when they felt certain of success and thought themselves masters of the camp, Major Campbell, at the head of the first companies, sallied out from a part of the hill they could not observe, and fell upon their right flank. They resolutely returned the fire, but could not stand the irresistible shock of our men, who, rushing in among them, killed many of them and put the rest to flight. The orders sent to the other two companies were delivered so timely by Captain Bassett, and executed with such celerity and spirit, that the routed savages who happened that moment to run before their front, received their full fire, when uncovered by the trees. The four companies did not give them time to load a second time, nor even to look behind them, but pursued them till they were totally dispersed. The left of the savages, which had not been attacked, were kept in awe by the remains of our troops, posted on the brow of the hill for that purpose; nor durst they attempt to support or assist their right, but being witness to their defeat, followed their example and fled. Our brave men disdained so much as to touch the dead body of the vanquished enemy that scarce a scalp was taken except by the Rangers and pack horse drivers.

The woods now being cleared and the pursuit over, the four companies took possession of a hill in our front, and as soon as litters could be made for the wounded, and the flour and everything destroyed, which, for want of horses, could not be carried, we marched without molestation to this camp. After the severe correction we had given the savages a few hours before, it was natural to suppose we should enjoy some rest, but we had hardly fixed our camp, when they fired upon us again. This was very provoking; however, the Light Infantry dispersed them before they could receive orders for that purpose. I hope we shall be no more disturbed, for, if we have another action, we shall hardly be able to carry our wounded.

Victory!

The behavior of the troops on this occasion, speaks for itself so strongly, that for me to attempt their eulogium would but detract from their merit.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

To his Excellency,
Sir Jeffrey Amherst.

Sir, etc.
HENRY BOUQUET

P. S.—I have the honor to enclose the return of the killed, wounded and missing in the two engagements.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE TWO ACTIONS AT EDGE HILL, NEAR BUSHY RUN, THE FIFTH AND SIXTH OF AUGUST, 1763

CORPS	Cap't		Lieut.		Vol'ts		S'rgt		Corp'l		Drum's		Priv's		
	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Missing
42nd Regt. Royal Highlanders	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	2	1	3	....	1	25	27	
60th Regt. Royal Americans	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	4	
77th Regt. Montgomery's Highlanders	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	5	7	
Volunteers, Rangers and Packhorse Men	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	8	5
Total	1	1	3	2	....	1	1	5	2	3	1	1	43	46	5

KILLED: Captain Lieut. John Graham, of the 42nd Regiment, Lieut. James McIntosh, of the 42nd Regiment; Lieut. Joseph Randall, of the Rangers.

WOUNDED: Captain John Graham, of the 42nd Regiment; Lieut. Duncan Campbell, of the 42nd Regiment; Lieut. Donald Campbell, of the 77th Regiment; Volunteer, Mr. Peebles, of the 77th Regiment.

Total Killed 50
Total Wounded 60
Total Missing 5
Total of Whole 115

A Prolific Letter Writer

The letters and documents formerly belonged to Colonel Bouquet (he was a prolific letter writer) and relating to military events in America from 1757 to 1765, occupy thirty volumes. These papers have been calendared by Brymer for the Canadian Archives Report for 1899 and complete copies of the entire collection are in the archives of the Government at Ottawa.

Referring again to Parkman as a recognized authority:

"The battle was one of the best contested actions ever fought between White Men and Indians. If there was any disparity of numbers the advantage was on the side of the tribes; and the Indians displayed throughout a fierceness and intrepidity matched only by the steady valor with which they were met."

***"In many an Indian village, the women cut away their hair, gashed their limbs with knives, and uttered their dismal howlings of lamentation for the fallen. Yet, though surprised and dispirited, the rage of the Indians was too deep to be quenched, even by so signal a reverse; and their outrages upon the frontier were resumed with unabated ferocity. Fort Pitt, however, was effectually relieved; while the moral effect of the victory enabled the frontier settlers to encounter the enemy with a spirit which would have been wanting, had Bouquet sustained a defeat."

Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas

This remarkable Indian chief gave method and order to what else would have been merely a wild burst of fury, and converted desultory Indian attacks upon white settlers into a formidable and protracted war.

But for Pontiac, as Parkman says, the "war" might have ended in a few troublesome inroads upon the frontier, and a little whooping and yelling under the walls of Fort Pitt and other stockades.

Guyasuta, a Seneca chieftain, is said to have been the first to apply the torch; but, if this was the case he touched fire to materials on the point of igniting.

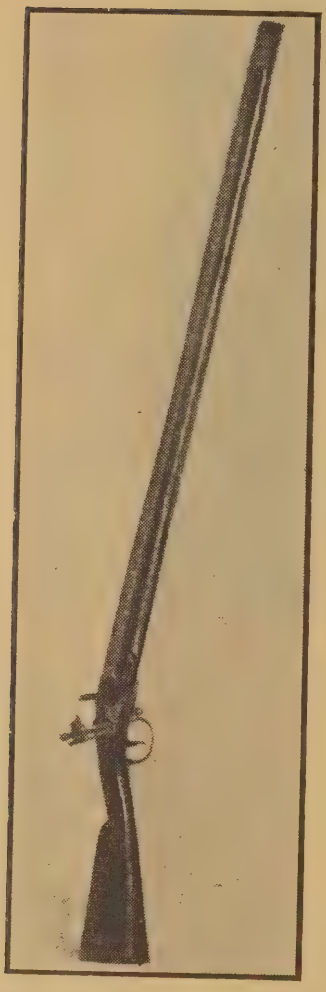
A greater chief than he—Pontiac—with despotic power extending beyond the tribes he controlled, the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawattamies, proved the man of the hour for the Redskins. Parkman says that Pontiac had courage, resolution, address and eloquence. Besides he had a vehement ambition, a commanding energy and force of mind, and in subtlety and craft could match the best of his wily race. But, though capable of acts of magnanimity, he was a thorough savage, with a wider range of intellect than those around him, but sharing all their passions and prejudices, their fierceness and treachery.

His faults were the faults of his race; and they cannot eclipse his nobler qualities.

He was about 50 years old when he engineered the bloody conflict named after him.

Pontiac confined his personal activities in actual warfare to the vicinity of Detroit. Guyasuta was in charge of his eastern "army" and is believed to have led the attack at Bushy Run.

A Memento of Indian Warfare



The barrel of this gun was plowed up about 1828, by a man named Moore, on the Bushy Run battlefield. It remained the property of the Moore family until 1888, when it came into possession of the late J. Howard Patton, who had it remounted. It now is the property of his son, Howard C. Patton, of Greensburg. It shows the flint lock then in use.

Old time residents of the Penn township district say that in their boyhood days they were given tomahawks and arrow heads which had been found on the Gongaware and Wanamaker farms where the battle took place.

Descendants of the Andrew Byerly before mentioned, and others treasure some of these supposed relics of the famous battle. Byerly had joined Bouquet's forces upon their arrival at Ligonier and was said to have been among the advanced guard when the first shots were fired.

Byerly, who originally had settled in Lancaster in 1755 had acted as a baker in the British army under General Braddock assembled at Fort Cumberland, Md. Here with Major George Washington as a backer he won a wager of 20 shillings in a foot race with a Catawba Indian warrior.

He died just before the American Revolution while on a visit to Lancaster county and was buried at Strasberg. His widow sought refuge in Old Fort Walthour, south of Manor, and afterward married an Englishman named Lord. With Mrs. Harmon and others she conducted a Sunday school in this frontier blockhouse. Three of her sons married Mrs. Harmon's daughters. One of these sons, Jacob, enlisted in Colonel John Gibson's 13th Virginia Volunteers when 17 years old and served in Western Pennsylvania in campaigns against the Indians and Tories for three years. He killed an Indian chief on an island in the Allegheny river in a campaign under Major Hardin in 1779. Tradition also says that this Jacob, a three-year-old boy when the Byerlys fled from Bushy Run to Ligonier had a bad stone-bruise on his foot and his brother, Michael at times carried him on his back. He lived to be 99 years old.

The BATTLE of BUSHY RUN

CHAPTER X

TRADITION has it that one prisoner was taken, said to have been captured by a Highlander, who was taking him to Bouquet when a hot headed soldier shot him through the head .... This probably was a woodsman .... Bouquet was a soldier and never, so far as known, condoned savagery .... Note his remark in the foregoing letter about the taking of scalps .... Yet .... Amherst had suggested to some of his officers that blankets from small pox hospitals should be given the Redskins to help exterminate them! .... In fact this was done according to accounts extant of the life at Fort Pitt in its early days .... The horrors of Indian warfare were so intense that this was a mild "eye for an eye" .... Bouquet and Amherst also discussed a plan to exterminate the Redskins with the aid of fierce hunting dogs! .... At any rate Amherst's request that no prisoners be taken was obeyed! ....

No Prisoners!

Bouquet and his little army were now intent on preparing to transport the wounded soldiers .... Litters were made .... The dead were buried on a hill top immediately to the west of the site of the battle, according to a map made by Bouquet's engineers .... Lack of horses made transportation difficult .... Much of the stores were destroyed and the crippled, yet victorious force moved to Bushy Run and encamped for the night .... A small party of Indians renewed the attack here but was easily dispersed ....

It took Bouquet four long days to march the 25 miles to Fort Pitt .... All this time he was annoyed by shots from scattered Indians here and there .... Beleaguered Fort Pitt had noted the absence of the Indians since August 1st .... The savages had gone to exterminate Bouquet's forces .... On the morning of the 10th the Indians passed the fort in a body yelling and brandishing scalps ....

Relief!

But shortly after that the inmates of the Fort were relieved to see Bouquet and his little army marching down the slope bringing food and reinforcements.... Captain Ecuyer, wounded in the leg by an arrow, on August 2 had written "I have but four legs of beef and no flour"....

Relief came none too soon....

Bouquet's orders also included marches north to the relief of Forts Venango, Le Boeuf and Presqu' Isle, but these forts had already fallen and his army was not in condition to proceed any further....

Shortly after his arrival at Fort Pitt he sent to Fort Ligonier for additional stores and heavier guns.... The march of the westward course of civilization thus was cleared.... and continued throughout the years until today three-fourths of a continent is the great producing store house of a nation.... Mighty cities along the Great Lakes, the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast hum with industry and commerce.... Wide spreading prairies and the Rocky foothills are dotted with agricultural, mining, manufacturing and the social activities of a great people....

The future, of course, was not pictured in this manner by the people of those days, but Bouquet's feat did not go unrecognized as evidenced by a letter he received:

New York, Jan. 5, 1764

Headquarters:
His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to the Commander in Chief his royal approbation of the conduct and bravery of Colonel Bouquet, and the officers and troops under his command, in the two actions of the 5th and 6th of August, in which, nothwithstanding the many circumstances of difficulty and distress they laboured under, and the unusual spirit and resolution of the Indians, they repelled and defeated the repeated attacks of the savages, and conducted their convoy safe to Fort Pitt.

Signed, Moncrif,
Major of Brigade

To Colonel Bouquet, or officer commanding at Fort Pitt.

The BATTLE of BUSHY RUN

John Boucher, in his History of Westmoreland County, tells of a letter Bouquet wrote to a Rev. Mr. Peters, dated September 30, 1763, in which Bouquet says concerning the battle at Bushy Run....

> "I never found my head quite so clear as that day and never saw such cheerful compliance with all the necessary orders. Such firmness and perseverance in the most horrid prospect of ruin and destruction struck me with unbounded admiration."

Danger made him clear-headed!....A real soldier!....

The BATTLE of BUSHY RUN

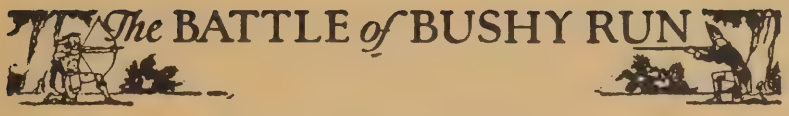
Aboriginal Chieftians

No definite information is available as to the exact identity of the Indian chieftians who led the attack against Bouquet at Bushy Run.

Rev. Cyrus Cort says that Kukyuskung, a ring leader in the massacre of Col. Clapham and other frontier settlers inaugurating the Pontiac war, was one of the chiefs in command. He was a bad Indian and strove to thwart the efforts of Conrad Weiser in making treaties with the Indians over whom the interpreter had great influence. He was one of the boldest and fiercest savages in assaulting the jaded troops of Col. Bouquet. Standing behind a large tree, he bellowed vulgar threats in broken English during the terrible night of August 5-6, 1763, when the wearied troops were enduring agonies of thirst in guarding their wounded comrades.

In the decisive bayonet charge of August 6, Kukyuskung and his most bloodthirsty followers were killed, according to tradition.

However, the reputed leader of the savages at Bushy Run and the seige of Fort Pitt, was Guyasuta (spelled variously) the chief of a band of Seneca Indians located in Ohio, who along with the Mingoes, belonged to the Iroquois or famous Six Nations, of western New York. As a young brave he went with Washington from Logstown to LaBoeuf in 1754. He was a leading character in the conference with General Bradstreet when that conceited officer was hoodwinked by the wily savages near Lake Erie in 1764. A few weeks later he had to deal with a different style of man in his conference with Colonel Bouquet on the Muskingum. In April and May, 1768, he was a leading actor at a conference at Fort Pitt. When Washington descended the Ohio in 1770 Guyasuta visited him and was recognized as one of his companions in 1754.



In 1775, two days after the Westmoreland patriots had promulgated their Declaration of Independence, on May 16, at Hannastown and Fort Pitt, Guyasuta, who had just returned from Niagara, held a conference at Fort Pitt with Majors Trent and Ward and Captain Neville. Capt. Pipe, a Delaware chief, and Shade, a Shawnese chief and several other Shawnese, took part. Guyasuta announced that the Six Nations and their allies in Ohio would remain neutral during the impending war between the British and the American Colonists. He said: "Brothers, we will not suffer either English or Americans to pass through our country. Should either attempt it we will forewarn them three times and should they persist they must abide the consequences. I am appointed by the Six Nations to take care of this country, that is, of the Indians on the other side of the Ohio, and I desire that you will not think of an expedition against Detroit, for, to repeat, we will not suffer an army to pass through our country."

In 1782, July 13, Guyasuta led the attack on Hannastown. He seems to have been the greatest leader of Pontiac's eastern confederates, but had his forces shattered at Bushy Run by Bouquet, after the best contested battle ever fought by the red savages on American soil. In view of his prominence, the war is sometimes called "Guyasuta's War" as well as "Pontiac's War." Guyasuta died near Pittsburgh, at an advanced age, in the district bearing his name on the Allegheny river, where he is buried. A monument has been erected near Sharpsburg in his memory.

Neville B. Craig in his History of Pittsburgh gives most of the foregoing data.

Bouquet in Ohio

The relief of Fort Pitt was Bouquet's first objective. This accomplished there remained the quieting of the depredations of the Redskins in Ohio. Thence Bouquet with an army of 1,500, half of whom were Pennsylvanians and half Virginians, advanced on October 3, 1764.

On the 1st of October, an Onondago and an Oneida, members of the Six Nation tribes, came to Fort Pitt and endeavored to dissuade the colonel from proceeding with the army. He told them he could not trust the Indians and would proceed to Tuscarowas, where he would hear them. Camp No. 13 was located at Muskingum. The day following, six Indians came to inform him that all their chiefs were assembled about eight miles from the camp and were ready to treat with him for peace. He answered that he would meet them the next day. He reproached them bitterly for their cruelty. He said: "I give you twelve days from this date to deliver into my hands all the prisoners in your possession" and they were to furnish the prisoners with clothing, provisions and horses to carry them to Fort Pitt.

Among the chiefs at this conference were King Beaver, of the Turkey Clan; Custaloga, of the Wolf Clan (Munsee), Kiasutha, a Seneca; Turtle Heart, a Delaware warrior, Keissinautchtha, a Shawnee chief and many other warriors.

Bouquet handled them without gloves and threatened to move into their country and utterly destroy their villages if they did not return the captives they held, and then make peace. His whole attitude was that of a victor dictating the terms of peace. He refused to address them as "brothers," a most ignominious lack of respect.

In order to make a still deeper impression he marched to Wakatomica (below the present Coshocton, Ohio). On October 25th the army encamped (No. 16) near the old Wyandot village, a mile from the folks of the Muskingum. By November ninth, 206 captives had been returned. Bouquet was not only a mighty warrior, an accomplished letter writer but a finished orator and his tongue was as mighty as his sword.

Bouquet demanded six hostages from the Indians for the faithful keeping of all promises made on November 12. The Indians were elated to again hear themselves addressed as "brothers."

On November 28 the force was back at Fort Pitt and on December 1st Bouquet wrote to Governor Penn, telling him of what had been done.

Governor John Penn issued a proclamation on December 5, 1764 in which he told of the submission of the Delaware, Shawnee and other western Indians, and declared the war with these Indians at an end. Thus ended the "Conspiracy of Pontiac."

CHAPTER XI

PONTIAC, disheartened by the defeat of his forces in the east, lost his influence in the west .... Guyasuta never made peace save when compelled .... He and his companions fled to the Ohio Valley and thence Bouquet later advanced and with an iron hand compelled them to return hundreds of White prisoners to their friends and relatives ....

Bouquet's commanding presence, coupled with the memory of the stinging defeat at Bushy Run, brought the Redskins to their knees ....

Many touching stories center around the events so thrillingly told and retold in every authentic history of those times ....

One incident, made possible because of the victory won at Bushy Run and Colonel Bouquet's expedition into Ohio, stands out with poignant beauty ....

One day, in 1765, the soldiers of Colonel Bouquet came to the wigwam of an old squaw, Shelackla (the dark and rainy cloud) in the somber woods of western New York ....

The White Lily

The soldiers found there two white girls who had been captured so long they scarcely remembered their white parents .... The older of these girls was Sawquehanna, the "White Lily," and the other was Knoloska, the "Short-legged Bear" .... When the old squaw was crazed with rum she would beat the girls unmercifully ....

Sawquehanna, sitting alone in tearful silence, sometimes had dim memories of a happy home, a kind praying mother, the songs of the evening hour, and then the awful sense of fire, smoke, demons, death and a long journey toward the setting sun .... But of all this she could make nothing; and at last she would brush the tears from her eyes, dismiss the painful picture from her mind, begin

again to grind the scanty store of corn, and patiently endure her hard and lonely lot....

Walton and Brumbaugh tell the story of her capture and rescue in Stories of Pennsylvania....

Colonel Bouquet demanded of the Indians "that all white children who had been taken captive by the Indians must be given up to the English government"....

On September 13, all these children were gathered at Fort Pitt, and anxious parents walked along the line, looked into each face, rushed forward with screams of delight and clasped long-lost loved ones to their hearts....

Old soldiers turned away and wiped the tears from their cheeks, and Colonel Bouquet was so overcome that he wept like a child.... But no one came for Sawquehanna .... She and Knoloska and nearly fifty more were left weeping and wondering what all this meant....

Eight days later Colonel Bouquet began a weary march with these children to Carlisle, hoping that there they might find father or mother and a home.... For two weeks they toiled eastward, over the rugged mountains, through the fern-fringed valley, by Fort Ligonier, Bedford and Fort Louden to Carlisle.... News of their coming had been sent ahead, and every family that had lost children hurried to Carlisle....

It was not long before people from the Blue Mountains picked out Knoloska as little Susan, the daughter of a murdered Mr. Smith.... It almost broke Sawquehanna's heart to give up her Indian sister.... Susan clung to her and kissed her and wept.... But they were no longer in the ugly old squaw's wigwam, and the officers promised Sawquehanna that she, too, might find friends, and perhaps they could live together.... But her heart was heavy

....She made no answer, hung her head, and sobbed and moaned....

The Tragic Abduction

In 1754, in a valley near where Orwigsburg now stands, Indians killed a German named John Hartman, his son, George, a daughter Barbara and the faithful watchdog, Wasser....The latter had downed one big Indian before he was tomahawked....Another daughter, Regina, was carried away by the Redskins ....Mrs. Hartman and the youngest child, Christian, had gone to the mill, miles away, to get flour and to visit sick Mrs. Swartz....

The woman and her child returned late in the afternoon to find the cabin in ashes and the bodies of her loved ones lying dead and mutilated....

Now, after all these years, Mrs. Hartman, the mother of the lost Regina, with little hope and increasing sorrow, left her mountain home, went by John Harris' Ferry, (Harrisburg) and came to Carlisle in time to see the tired children arrive....

Mrs. Hartman looked into each face, hoping to find Regina; but no golden hair, no blue eyes, no ruddy cheeks like Regina's were there....As she turned to go away she saw Sawquehanna turn her bright blue eyes full upon her....But Mrs. Hartman walked on....Colonel Bouquet came to the sad woman and said, "Can't you find your daughter?"....

"No," was the answer given in sobs; "my daughter is not here"....

"Are you sure? Are there no marks on your child by which you might know her?"....

"None, Colonel; she was a perfect and spotless child."

"Did you never sing to your little girl? And is there no hymn that she was fond of?" ....

"Oh yes!" was the answer; "I often sang her to sleep in my arms with an old German hymn we all loved so well." ....

"Well," said Colonel Bouquet, "just sing that hymn as you and I walk along the line of girls .... It may touch the right spot and give her to you again" ....

"It's no use, good man; she is not here, and, besides, the soldiers will all laugh at an old German woman like me" ....

But the colonel pleaded on, and at last Mrs. Hartman began in a clear, loud, but tremulous voice to sing ....

Allein, und doch nicht ganz allein, bin ich
In meiner Einsamkeit.

Everybody turned to look and listen .... It was a touching scene .... The pious old widow's hands were clasped in prayer .... Her eyes were closed .... Her snow-white hair made her upturned face fairly radiant, as the sun bathed her in light .... When she sang the second line, a shrill, sharp cry was heard .... It came from the heart of Sawquehanna ....

In an instant she rushed to the singer's side, threw her bare arms around her neck, and sobbed "Mother" ....

And then Regina joined her mother in singing again the dear old song of their cabin home ....

Alone, and yet not all alone, am I
In this lone wilderness.
I feel my Savior always nigh;
He comes the weary hours to bless.
I am with Him, and He with me,
E'en here alone I cannot be.

The BATTLE of BUSHY RUN

CHAPTER XII

THE ROYAL AMERICAN Regiment, the 60th, after the Revolutionary war changed its name.... It still is in existence and now is known as the King's Royal Rifle Corps.... The King of England is colonel-in-chief.... It served in the World War with General Sir Edward H. Hutton as chief officer.... Its rifle depot is at Winchester, England.... Its Colonels Commandant (1928), are Lieut. General Hon. Sir A. Richard Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., D. S. O., 1st Battalion, and Lieut. General Sir William P. Campbell, K. C. B., 2nd Battalion.

The Royal Americans

While it is somewhat of a repetition of what appears heretofore in these pages, yet from a British historical viewpoint, an excerpt from the Annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, Vol. 1, by Lewis Butler, London, is not amiss....

Both in this chapter and that of the Black Watch immediately following there are several discrepancies as to details.... However, this merely shows the difficulties of the historian at arriving at the actual facts.... It will be noted that the compiler of the Annals says "And in truth the battle of Bushy Run forms a landmark in the history of our Empire"....

Chapter 7, page 156
****Sir Jeffery Amherst****But in the middle of June the latter (Amherst) reinforcing Bouquet at Philadelphia with a company of the 42nd and one of the then 77th Highlanders, formulated his plan of campaign, under which Major Wilkins of the 60th was to proceed to the relief of Detroit by way of the Great Lakes; while Colonel Bouquet was to march in person by way of Fort Pitt to Presqu' Isle. Bouquet pointed out the need of abandoning the small outlying posts and concentrating their garrisons at Fort Pitt, but Amherst refused his consent. However, on June 23rd, news of a massacre of a party of Englishmen roused the General to fury, and he took steps to reinforce Bouquet with the remainder of the 42nd and 77th Regiments; but the former comprised but 241, and the latter but 133 officers and men.

The BATTLE of BUSHY RUN

At the end of June, Colonel Bouquet had crossed the Susquehanna and reached Carlisle, and at Carlisle he was detained for eighteen days in the collection of transport and provisions. But for this tact, energy, and knowledge of the country the effort would probably have been in vain. At length he was able to move. But no wonder that to the terror-stricken countrymen his task appeared to be an impossible one. His force included about 550 men—less than those actually killed with Braddock—and was largely composed of the two Highland Regiments already mentioned, brave as lions, but some too sickly to march on foot, and none trained in the mysteries of Indian warfare.

Bouquet Walks Ahead

Slowly the little army, impeded by its large convoy, crept along the Cumberland Valley. Bouquet, too well versed in war to forget as more modern generals have done the absolute necessity of a commander marching with the advanced guard, walked ahead of his column, rifle in hand, at times actually taking the part of a scout.

The route selected was that on which General Forbes, at Bouquet's instance, had advanced to the capture of Fort Duquesne. Shippensburg, twenty-two miles west of Carlisle, was found to be full of a starving crowd. The steep slopes of the Alleghenies were painfully and wearily climbed; Forts Loudon and Littleton in turn reached. The latter was empty, for the Government of Pennsylvania, with incredible preversity—to use the expression of the American historian, Parkman—had refused to garrison it, and Bouquet was obliged to hand some of his precious ammunition and provisions to a few countrymen, in order to enable them to prevent its being burned. Juniata was also found to be empty. Ourry had wisely withdrawn the one or two men who guarded it, as a reinforcement to his own slender garrison. On the 25th, Bedford, the frontier town of comparative civilization, was reached. Ninety-five miles, since the start from Carlisle, had been marched in seven days —under the circumstances a remarkable performance.

Warmly must the force have been welcomed by Louis Ourry and his refugees, no less than eighteen of whose neighbours had been scalped by the Indians.

The Indians Vanish

Bouquet halted for three days at Bedford; then, protected by an advance guard of riflemen, his little army, with infinite toil, scaled the main ridge of the Alleghenies, and on August 2, arrived without opposition at Fort Ligonier, and relieved Archibald Blane and his garrison. At Bouquet's approach, the Indians had vanished, and news of their whereabouts was not to be obtained. It was necessary to advance with redoubled caution; and, with a view to greater mobility, the Colonel determined to

leave behind his ox wagons, reducing his transport, which even then amounted to 350 packhorses and a few oxen. On the 3rd, he resumed his march, and next morning started for the stream of Bushy Run, which he had fixed as the halting place for the day; intending, after dark to break up his bivouac and, in hope of avoiding an ambuscade, to traverse by night the perilous defile of Turtle Creek, where for some miles ran the track, flanked on one side by a wall of rock, on the other by a precipice with a river flowing below. The heat of summer was intense; mosquitoes abounded; the water-springs were dry. Yet seventeen miles had been marched and Bushy Run was but half a mile ahead, when, on a sudden, a volley from an unseen foe struck down the leading files of the vanguard. The column at once closed up; a sergeant and two men still unwounded held their ground, and the advanced guard being reinforced had no great difficulty in beating off the assailants, and in following them up. But hardly had the pursuit ceased when the Indians returned to the attack; and the firing was simultaneously taken up by other parties of savages concealed on the high ground overlooking the flank of the column.

Cutting Through Water

To gain these heights became imperative; and was effected by a charge of the whole line. But it was merely cutting through water. As soon as the savages had been dispersed on one side they appeared on another in greater numbers. Constantly reinforced the Indians succeeded at length in surrounding the column and in turning attention to the convoy in the rear. For the protection of the convoy the fighting line had no alternative but to fall back; and, every moment as it retired, the enemy's fire became hotter and more harassing. But, in these trying conditions, the steadiness of the British troops was conspicuous; and the convoy, cleverly posted, was regained. Attack after attack was repelled.

After seven hours, night put an end to the conflict. But the prospect was the reverse of cheerful. Upwards of sixty men of his whole force, which in its entirety probably fell short of 500, had been struck. Bouquet's position on high ground, from the tactical point of view fairly good, was waterless, and his men—particularly the wounded—and the horses were suffering agonies of thirst. After dark, Bouquet retired a little to the hill where his baggage had been posted, and formed a ring round the convoy. For defensive purposes, he was now better off, but there was still no water. Colonel Bouquet thoroughly realized the peril of his situation. In a dispatch written that night to Sir Jeffery Amherst, after describing the action, he continues:

"We expect to begin at daybreak. Whatever our fate may be, I thought it necessary to give your Excellency this early information, that you may at all events take such measures as you think proper with the provinces

for their own safety and the effectual relief of Fort Pitt; as, in case of another engagement, I fear insurmountable difficulties in protecting and transporting our provisions, being already so much weakened by the losses this day in men and horses; besides the additional necessity of carrying the wounded whose situation is truly deplorable. I cannot sufficiently express my admiration for the cool and steady behavior of the troops who did not fire a shot without orders, and drove the enemy from their posts with fixed bayonets. The conduct of the officers is above my praise."

It needs but little reading between the lines to realize how critical Bouquet felt his position to be.

The night was passed in cold and darkness, for no fires could be permitted; but in the twilight of the following morning at 5 A. M., yells and cries from the surrounding bush at a distance of about 500 yards heralded another attack on the part of the Indians. Approaching under cover of the trees, the savages opened fire simultaneously on every side. Nearer and nearer they came. The perfection of skirmishers, and making a beautiful example of a mode of attack a century and a half in advance of its age. Then, when close at hand, they would make a rush, only to be repelled by the steady fire and levelled bayonets of the extended line of defenders.

Charge Bayonets

Again and again the same thing happened. Again and again the Royal Americans and Highlanders advanced to make a counter-attack, only to find their savage foes vanished into space. But each attack left the British force a little weaker, a little diminished in numbers; and, worse still, positively maddened by thirst. There could be no doubt that the action was going in favour of the Indians. For hours, the soldiers could, and unquestionably would, hold their ground, but their ultimate fate was no longer doubtful. The redoubled yells of the Indians, still concealed, but so close that Bouquet and his men could hear their derisive taunts, showed that the savages were well aware that their victory was at hand. It was impossible for the troops to quit either the wounded or the convoy; many of the horses had stampeded and their drivers had disappeared; and the immutable law that an immobile force must eventually be destroyed held good at that time not less than at the present day.

But with the coolness of a man born to command, Colonel Bouquet was gauging the situation. There was still one chance. If the enemy could be allured into the open, the regular troops would make short work of the Indian foe. But how was it to be done? Bouquet determined to solve the problem by the usually futile expedient of a feigned retreat. The moment was favorable,

for the savages were becoming every moment more audacious. Bouquet ordered two companies of the Royal Americans to retire, and the gap thus made in the circle was filled by the extended files of the companies on either side. The orderly way in which these manouvers were executed shows that the force was well in hand.

Fall Into Trap

The Indians at once fell into the trap, dashed forward, and assailed the weakened line with great violence. Suddenly they found themselves attacked by the two companies above-named, which, having quitted the circle, and being concealed by a depression in the ground, now hurled themselves against the enemy's right flank. Taken as were the savages, by surprise, they met the unexpected assailants with great gallantry, but a bayonet charge following up the volley quickly decided the matter, and the Indians fled in confusion. In their flight they crossed the line of fire of two companies (one of the 42nd, the other of the Royal Americans, the whole commanded by Captain Barret of the latter) detailed as a support, and the route was complete. The four British companies followed in hot pursuit, and the left of the Indians, although not attacked, seeing the fate of their colleagues followed their example, and fled in confusion. One prisoner was taken. Our men were in no merciful mood, and he was immediately despatched.

The Indians left sixty dead upon the field, a large number of whom probably fell during the final charge. If, however, as seems pretty certain, this figure is exclusive of the number killed on the previous day, it speaks well for the skill of the British marksmen against an almost concealed and constantly moving foe. The opposing forces seem to have been numerically about equal. Bouquet's losses are stated at about five and twenty per cent of his whole force, comprising three officers and forty-seven men missing.

Bouquet lost no time in following up his victory. The same afternoon, as soon as litters could be provided for the wounded, he pushed on to Bushy Run. Hardly had he formed his camp when, to the astonishment of all, they were fired upon by the Indians. The bold assailants were, however, at once driven off by the Royal Americans, and no further incident occurred that day. But the force was unfortunately weakened by the fast that a quantity of loose horses had galloped off during the action, and it had, in consequence become necessary to destroy such part of the provisions as could no longer be carried. Fort Pitt was now about twenty-five miles distant. Colonel Bouquet resumed his march on the seventh, but was so

Destroy Provisions

much harassed by his pertinacious foe that it was not until the 10th that he was able to reach his destination and relieve Ecuyer and the garrison. The losses of both men and material, which he had incurred enroute, made it impossible for the force to cross the Ohio for its ulterior object of relieving Detroit. Bouquet's march of 324 miles from Lancaster was therefore at an end, and he perforce contented himself with provisioning Fort Pitt and the other stations on the line of communication, and making preparation for winter quarters.

His operations had, it is true, not put an end to the rebellion but they had filled the Indians with consternation; and the women, by the signs of grief and mourning prevalent among barbarians, showed how thoroughly they appreciated their husbands' defeat.

Sir Jeffery Amherst was most complimentary to the visitor. The news was received in the provinces with transports of joy and admiration; those acquainted with the difficulties of Red Indian warfare being the loudest in their praise. The Assembly of Pennsylvania, to its credit, passed a vote of thanks to Colonel Bouquet. And in truth the battle of Bushy Run forms a landmark in the history of the Empire. It was not merely that so sternly contested an action had never previously been fought between Briton and Redskin, but that Braddock's dying prophesy had been carried out in its entirety; we had learned to do it better next time. Yet it may be doubtful whether Bouquet was not the one and only man in America who could have won that victory; and it will be noticed that the force which conquered at the crisis was one not of provincial levies, but of the Royal Army.

A Landmark

Since August 5 and 6, 1763, the 42nd and the 60th have stood side by side on many a hard-fought field. Splendid as is the record of the Highlanders, it is possible that there may be no action in which their steadfast gallantry has been put to a higher test, or on which they may look back with greater satisfaction than the fight at Bushy Run, led by their heroic Major, Allen Campbell, and under the command of a Swiss Colonel whom his adorted country has long ago forgotten.

The BATTLE of BUSHY RUN

CHAPTER XIII

THE BLACK WATCH was formed early in the 18th Century with specially picked men by the King for maintaining order and later (1739) made a line regiment (the 42nd Foot); now a territorial regiment (district 42) officially known as the Royal Highlanders, of which the old 42nd Foot forms the first battalion.... They were so named from the color of their uniforms.... This regiment is still in existence .... Bushy Run is one of the most important battles on the roster of notable victories in its records.... Its Colonel Commandant is (1928) General Rt. Hon. Sir John G. Maxwell, G. C. B., C. V. O.... Its regimental depot is at Perth, Scotland....

The Black Watch

General Maxwell furnished interesting and thrilling first-hand data taken from the historical records of the Black Watch 1729-1881, which corroborates (except in a few minor details) information from other sources on this subject....

The Royal Highlanders were stationed in Albany till the summer of 1763, when they were sent to the relief of Fort Pitt, then besieged by the Indians. The management of this enterprise was intrusted to Colonel Bouquet, of the 60th Regiment, who, in addition to the 42nd, had under his command a detachment of his own regiment and another of Montgomery's Highlanders, amounting in all to 956 men.

This body reached Bushy Run about the end of July, where about to enter a narrow pass beyond the Run, the advanced guards were suddenly attacked by the Indians, who had planned an ambushcade. The light infantry of the 42nd regiment moved forward to the support of the advanced guard and driving the Indians from the ambushcade, pursued them a considerable distance. The Indians returned and took possession of some neighboring heights. They were again compelled to retire, but they soon reappeared on another position, and continuing to increase in numbers, they succeeded in surrounding the detachment, which they attacked on every side.

The Chronicles Nod

Night put an end to the combat, but it was renewed next morning with increased vigor by the Indians, who kept up an incessant fire. They, however, avoided coming to close action, and the troops could not venture to pursue them far, as they were encumbered with a convoy of provisions, and were afraid to leave their wounded lest they might fall into the hands of the enemy.

Recourse was, therefore, had to stratagem, to bring the Indians to closer action.

Feigning a retreat, Colonel Bouquet ordered two companies which were in advance, to retire, and fall within a square which had been formed, which, as if preparing to cover a retreat, opened its files. The stratagem succeeded. Assuring themselves of victory, the Indians rushed forward with great impetuosity, and whilst they were vigorously charged in front, two companies, moving suddenly round a hill which concealed their approach, attacked them in flank. The assailants, in great consternation, turned their backs and fled, and Colonel Bouquet was allowed to proceed to Fort Pitt without further molestation. In this affair, the loss sustained by the Royal Highlanders was as follows:

Lieutenant John Graham and James Mackintosh; 1 sergeant and 26 rank and file killed; and Captain John Graham of Duchray, Lieutenant Duncan Campbell, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers and 30 rank and files wounded.

After passing the winter in Fort Pitt, eight companies of the Royal Highlanders were sent on a new enterprise, in the summer of 1764 under Colonel Bouquet, now promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. The object of this expedition was to repress the attacks of the Indians on the back settlers. After a harassing warfare among the woods, the Indians sued for peace, which was granted and the detachment under Brig. Gen. Bouquet returned to Fort Pitt in the month of January after an absence of six months.

Notwithstanding the labours of a march of many hundred miles among dense forests, during which they experienced the extremes of heat and cold, the Highlanders did not lose a single man from fatigue or exhaustion. The regiment passed the following year in Pennsylvania. Being ordered home, permission was given to such of the men as were desirous of remaining in America to volunteer into other regiments, and the result was, that a considerable number availed themselves of the offer. The regiment reduced almost to a skeleton, embarked at Philadelphia for Ireland in the month of July, 1767. The following extract from the Virginia Gazette of the 30th of that month shows

the estimation in which the Highlanders were held by the Americans:

Praise For The Highlanders

"Last Sunday evening the Royal Highland Regiment embarked for Ireland, which regiment since its arrival in America, has been distinguished for having undergone most amazing fatigues, made long and frequent marches through an inhospitable country, bearing excessive heat and severe cold with alacrity and cheerfulness, frequently encamping in deep snow such as only those who inhabit the northern parts of Europe can have any idea of, continually exposed in camp, and on their marches to the alarms of a savage enemy who in all their attempts were forced to fly.

In a particular manner, the free men of this and neighboring provinces have most sincerely to thank them for that resolution and bravery with which they, under Colonel Bouquet, and a small number of Royal Americans, defeated the enemy, and insured to us peace and security from a savage foe; and, along with our blessings for these benefits they have our thanks for that decorum in behaviour which they maintained during their stay in this city giving an example that the most amiable behaviour in civil life is in no way inconsistent with the character of the good soldier; and for their loyalty, fidelity, and orderly behaviour they have every wish of the people for health, honour, and a pleasant voyage."

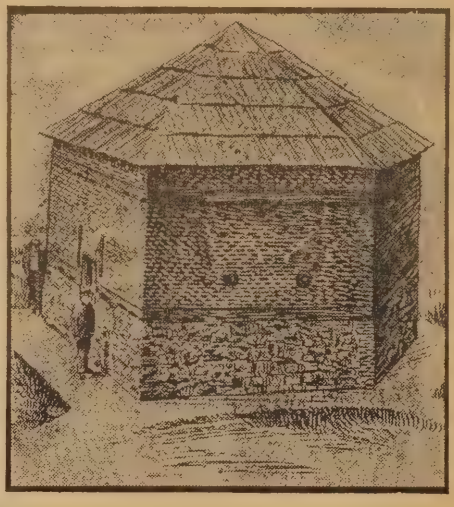
The loss sustained by the Regiment during the seven years it was employed in North America and the West Indies was as follows:

In officers killed	13
In sergeants killed	12
Rank and file killed	382
Total	407
In officers wounded	33
In sergeants wounded	22
Rank and file wounded	508
Total	563

The BATTLE of BUSHY RUN

Fort Pitt

Colonel Hugh Mercer and his little force of 280 men held this far distant English outpost by erecting works "now capable of some Defense tho' huddled up in a very hasty manner, the Weather being Extremely Severe," as he said on the 8th of January, 1759.

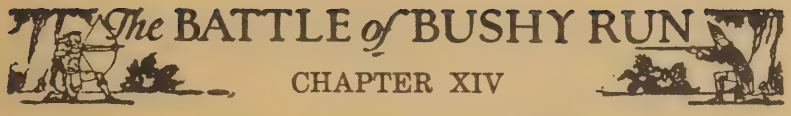


On March 21, 1760, General Stanwix left Fort Pitt, escorted by thirty-five chiefs of the Ohio Indians and a detachment of fifty Royal Americans. He stopped at various places on his way, reaching Philadelphia in April.

When he took his departure from Fort Pitt, the fortification was completed, as a letter written on the day of his departure states: "The works are now quite perfected, according to the plan, from the Ohio to the Monongahela, and eighteen pieces of artillery mounted on the bastions that cover the isthmus; and casemates, barracks and storehouses are also completed for a garrison of 1,000 men and officers, so that it may now be asserted with very great truth, that the British dominion is established on the Ohio. The Indians are carrying on a vast trade with the merchants of Pittsburgh, and instead of desolating the frontiers of these colonies, are entirely employed in increasing the trade and wealth thereof."

Later, the present blockhouse in Pittsburgh, was erected in 1764 by Colonel Bouquet.

Bouquet was not satisfied with the fortifications at Fort Pitt when he arrived there after the battle of Bushy Run. The ditch, or moat around the fort enabled the Indians to come within a few feet of it in dry weather and at the same time be protected against the guns of the fort by the banks of the moat. So he built a new blockhouse of red brick, which the forces made and burned on the ground. It is a five-sided structure. Near the top of its walls are oak logs imbedded in the brick and extending around the entire building with port holes cut through them. A gallery runs around the entire building. A similar arrangement of portholes was provided for the lower story. Riflemen used these portholes from the gallery and also from the ground floor during attacks.



DURING Bouquet's stay at Fort Pitt he rebuilt the blockhouse, the sole existing monument of this memorable expedition.... It stands today as the oldest and first brick house built west of the Alleghenies .... Workmen made the brick nearby and it was laid in a peculiar way called Flemish bond.... A stone tablet with a rude engraving "A. D. 1764" and "Coll. Bouquet" tells the story of the builder....

The Block House

Daughters of the American Revolution have kept it intact.... It stands in the heart of a huge railroad freight yards near the Point in Pittsburgh....

Colonel Bouquet received the congratulations of the Commander-in-Chief, as noted, the thanks of the Assembly of Pennsylvania and of the colony of Virginia.... However, Virginia refused to pay the wages of the Virginians who had accompanied his expeditions.... This worried Bouquet but Pennsylvania finally paid the debt which Virginia had tried to foist on Bouquet himself....

Bouquet asked General Gage to relieve him of his command.... This was granted, but in the meantime the King made him a Brigadier General in April, 1765, and he was transferred to Pensacola, Florida....

Before leaving Philadelphia he made his will.... To his father or Colonel Lewis Bouquet (an uncle) he bequeathed his possessions in Europe.... To Colonel Frederick Haldiman (his executor) also in the Sardinian army and like Bouquet later with the Royal Highlanders in America he bequeathed his North American possessions which included an estate in Frederick County, Maryland, known as Long Meadow.... He arrived in Pensacola, August 28, 1765, and fell a victim to the yellow fever eight or nine days after....

From a note book which belonged to William M. Darlington of Pittsburgh is copied this record of his burial:

"On a visit to London in 1882, among the Bouquet, Haldiman papers in the Library of the British Museum I found an Inventory of the personal effects of the deceased General by his Administrator and former secretary Francis Hutcheson, among the items are these: 'Paid six soldiers for carrying the corpse to the grave. For furnishing railing, etc., around the grave 41 pounds 5 shillings.' There is nothing to indicate the place of burial; but in an outline or ground plan of the Fort, General Bouquet's monument is Marked in the center of a space, between the two ranges of Soldiers Barracks, in the rear of the Barracks of the officers. The monument according to the scale on the map stood near the margin of the Bay. Fort George or St. George was a strong stockade, the buildings of wood. It was captured by the Spanish troops under Galvez, May 8th, 1781, after a siege of four months. Much of it was destroyed. It is not probable that anything remains now of the building, much less of the monument. The Spaniards occupied Florida until its transfer to the United States in 1821. Being a Protestant of Huguenot descent he could not be buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Pensacola."

An Unknown Grave

G. D. Scull, an American resident of Oxford, England, in 1883 collated some Bouquet papers of interest.... He says that....

Lieut. Francis Hutcheson, in 1763, was with Bouquet in his expedition against the Ohio Indians, and acted, at times, as his secretary. Bouquet invited Hutcheson to go with him to Pensacola, where they arrived, and Bouquet was buried eight days after. He was appointed a Major of Brigades afterwards. Hutcheson acted as administrator to Bouquet's estate at Pensacola, had a vendue, and brought up North the net balance in bills on London and New York —$3,566.03½—which was handed over to Colonel Haldimand. Among the items of expense are amounts paid six soldiers for carrying the corpse to the grave, $3.00 left with Captain Voloe to finish railing around the General's grave, $30, and $11.05 for scantling around ditto.

Among the things put in an inventory and which were probably handed over to Colonel Haldimand, are: A gold watch, with a seal, coat of arms and compass, a sum of coin, Johannes and ½ do., doubloons, guineas and ½ do., 2

negro men and 1 girl, 24 pieces of silver plate, 1 pipe of Madeira, 3 quarter-casks do., 2 casks Rhenish, 2 demijohns claret, cask of bottled beer, scarlet coat, with broad gold lace, scarlet, gold-laced frock and breeches, 18 pairs of silk stockings, 9 pairs thread do., 33 shirts, 10 white waist coats, 15 ruffled caps, 11 cotton do., 17 stocks, 4 pairs white spadderdashes, 1 plaid night gown, 1 silk night gown, 1 Huzzar cloak, 1 silver-mounted sword, 1 cutlass, 1 case pistols and furniture, 2 boxes containing 5 wigs, etc.

Major Hutcheson, afterwards became Colonel Haldimand's private and military secretary.

The Highlanders

The generic term of Highlanders appears often in historical accounts of early American history.

Of particular interest, as noted, is the history of the Black Watch, the only regiment where the pipers wear the Stuart tartan. First organized in 1729 they disbanded in 1748 but were enrolled at the outbreak of the French and Indian war. King George II rewarded them with the title of Royal Highlanders after the news of their bravery at Ticonderoga, which they unsuccessfully attempted to retake from the French. Robert Louis Stevenson's immortal Scottish-American ballad of "Ticonderoga" has to do with these events.

Following the splendid service given at Bushy Run this regiment under General Bouquet explored the western country as far as Fort Charteris on the Illinois river driving back Indians who harrassed the settlers.

Prior to embarking for home in July, 1767, they occupied barracks at Philadelphia which extended from Second to Third streets between St. Tammany and Green streets. The officers' quarters was a large three-story house on Third street. The parade ground faced on Second and Third streets with an ornamental palisaded iron fence. The entire area was locally known as Campingtown. In 1764 the barracks was used as a refuge by the persecuted Conestoga Indians who fled from the murderous Paxtang boys and sought the protection of the Black Watch.

Some years ago the flag of the Royal Americans, the 60th Rifles or King's Royal Rifles as it was known in the World War, was presented to Trinity Church in New York.

Pennsylvania and all of this great nation owes a considerable debt of gratitude to the Highlanders for the part they took in advancing the boundaries of civilization.

Coming from the mountains of Scotland the blood of the picturesque and heroic Highland warriors frequently was spilled on American soil. William Pitt in 1776 justly said of them: "I sought for merit and bravery and found it in the mountains of the north, I called it forth and drew into the service a hearty and intrepid race of men."

The BATTLE of BUSHY RUN

CHAPTER XV

WHEN the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Bushy Run came the nation was engaged in a great Civil War....

Thousands of people attended the one hundred and twentieth anniversary observance of this historic event on August 6, 1883.... General Richard Coulter (Sr.) presided and the principal address was made by General James A. Beaver.... A gesture was made in the direction of raising funds for an appropriate monument to mark the spot but failed to even approach a sizeable amount....

Other anniversaries of the battle have been observed occasionally, that in 1913 being well attended....

In 1918 the Bushy Run Memorial Association was chartered.... Penny subscriptions from the 70,000 children of Westmoreland's public and parochial schools furnished $726 with which six and one-half acres of the old battlefield were purchased.... With funds raised by members of the association additional land was purchased until a total of approximately 19 acres became the property of this organization.... George W. Flowers, of Irwin, was chosen president.... Unfortunately appropriations made by the legislature and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission upon several occasions lapsed because of the inactivity of the association....

Purchase Site

However, interest was kept alive in the project of marking the site of the battlefield by frequent meetings and public addresses by officers of the association.... Details of incidents leading up to the battle and subsequent happenings also were frequently told in public print....

The Bushy Run Battlefield Memorial association in the spring of 1928 authorized the deeding of the land owned by it, comprising 19.537 acres, to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania....

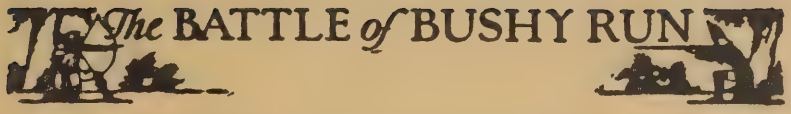
Life members of the Bushy Run Battlefield Association included....

G. W. Flowers	Irwin	E. H. Bair	Greensburg
W. D. Hockensmith	Irwin	Howard C. Patton	Greensburg
John L. Ridinger	Irwin	R. S. Jamison	Greensburg
J. Walter Miles	Irwin	Richard Coulter	Greensburg
R. T. McCormick	Irwin	Joseph Strouse	Greensburg
D. M. Wagoner	Irwin	H. F. Stark	Greensburg
H. L. Good	Irwin	D. P. Hudson	Greensburg
W. L. Martin	Irwin	J. R. Eisaman	Greensburg
W. B. Skelly	Irwin	F. M. Campbell	Greensburg
Dr. J. H. Ringer	Jeannette	A. D. McConnell	Greensburg
H. Albert Lauffer	Jeannette	Robert W. Smith	Greensburg
W. F. Euwer	Jeannette	Winfield S. Lane	Greensburg
John W. Keltz	Jeannette	H. E. Marker	Greensburg
C. M. Bomberger	Jeannette	Samuel B. Foight	Greensburg
John F. Miller	Wilmerding	H. F. Bovard	Greensburg
J. R. McGinley	Pittsburgh	W. F. Wegley	Greensburg
A. L. Humphrey	Edgewood		

Bushy Run battlefield site today is a grassy hilltop .... The vicinity of the battlefield within the past fifty years has produced millions of tons of the best bituminous coal known to industry.... Several modern mining towns have sprung up.... One of these, McCullough, is considered to be a model coal mining town, with homes of the miners unusually comfortable and modern, both inside and out.... The workings of the mine have been frequently visited by engineering classes from colleges and universities and the management usually served a dinner in the pump house 200 feet below the surface of the ground....

The coal under the battlefield site proper was removed some 25 years ago.... Nearby, however, coal mining continues on an extensive scale while the surface still is exceptionally prolific of agricultural products....

A postoffice named Boquette or Boquet was located in a small hamlet about a mile north of the battlefield site until the advent of the rural free delivery when it was discontinued.... This served a prosperous farming community, part of the wellknown Manor valley agricultural field....



On an eminence to the north stands Denmark-Manor church so named after the noted "Manor of Denmark" one of the special reservations set aside for the Penns exclusively.... The borough of Manor also derives its name from this source.... This particular section had been set aside for immigrants from Denmark as were other sections of the province for immigrants from other European countries as planned by the Penns.... This plan did not work out successfully, however.... The immigrants, headed by a Danish prince, did not come!....

"Edge Hill" presents pretty much the topography described by Bouquet.... There is little doubt of the location of the site, which historians and military men have fixed with the aid of old maps and Bouquet's letters.... It lies about two miles northwest of Jeannette, Pennsylvania.... Three miles from the Lincoln Highway on the south and four miles from the William Penn Highway on the north....

The Pennsylvania assembly in 1927 appropriated $25,000 and established the Bushy Run Battlefield Commission, to appropriately mark this site.... Governor John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania, appointed as members of the Bushy Run Battlefield Commission General Richard Coulter, H. F. Bovard and R. W. Smith, Greensburg; John S. Hamberg, Irwin; J. P. Archibald, Blairsville, and C. M. Bomberger, Jeannette.... General Coulter is president and the latter secretary....

This commission has tentative plans to develop the battlefield site along the lines of Valley Forge park, Gettysburg and other national shrines, working through the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters headed by Secretary Charles E. Dorworth.... With appropriate landscaping, improved roads and a state park contemplated the long

delayed work of erecting a monument to the intrepid Bouquet may be brought to a successful culmination....

The Battle of Bushy Run, or Edge Hill, was not only memorable as an exhibition of dauntless courage and consummate military skill under the most desperate circumstances....It was so decisive and important in its immediate and remote results, that it well deserves perennial remembrance....

As a point of interest for tourists, for school children and for all who devote study to the momentous events of history, Bushy Run battlefield site is a hallowed spot.... deserving of much more attention than it hitherto has received....

BICENTENNIAL YEAR

EPILOGUE

TODAY, in 1963, 35 years after first publication of this book, a monograph . . . and as an energetic group of Penn Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, citizens plan a most appropriate week-long Bicentennial Commemoration, August 4 - 11, of the famed battle between the American Indian and the white man . . . development of the site of the Battle of Bushy Run long since has been accomplished as envisioned by the author, the late C. Martin Bomberger, newspaperman and historian. Mainly through his tireless efforts, though with the help of many others, as first the secretary of the Bushy Run Battlefield Commission and later chairman, for all but four years, of succeeding Commissions until his death in 1950, author Bomberger forged establishment as it exists today of an appropriately marked and reforested historical and recreational state park comprising 162 acres. Bushy Run Battlefield State Park annually attracts thousands of visitors from far and wide, particularly during the summer months.

High spot in the park is "Flourbag Fort" hill where large bronze plaques on which Colonel Henry Bouquet's letters and a map of the battle are reproduced at the foot of a huge block of Ligonier granite. Surrounding this is a battle walk planting of pin oaks and other shrubbery marking the position of troops.

Approximate location of the burial plot of the 50 soldiers of Colonel Bouquet's brigade who lost their lives during the encounter and were placed in unmarked graves, is memorialized by flags atop the next hill west of the

"Flourbag Fort" battle site. Much of the remainder of the 162 acres is devoted to recreational, memorializations and educational projects.

Four major picnic areas are established throughout the park, each with an Indian tribe name . . . Iroquois, Mingo, Seneca and Ottawa . . . equipped with fire places, drinking water and shelters. A reproduction of a Delaware (Lenni Lenape) Big House, of Indian religious significance, stands near the eastern entrance to the park.

An arboretum, principally of deciduous trees and shrubs, is well established, and continues to be developed, on "Flagstaff Hill" to the north, through memorial plantings made under auspices of various Westmoreland County volunteer fire companies, veterans organizations, clubs, lodges, societies and individuals.

Clustered in the valley between the "Flourbag Fort" and "Flagstaff Hill" are a modern stone museum and park headquarters completed in 1950; the home of the park superintendent; the familiar red barn of many years standing, retained to house park equipment and to serve as an emergency storm shelter as well; and a large picnic pavilion erected and donated to the park for public use in 1957, through auspices of the Jeannette Kiwanis Club, in memory of deceased club presidents, C. M. Bomberger among them. In that valley also is located one of the many springs from which a nearby settler at the time of the battle, Andrew Byerly, is said to have carried water in his wool hat for the embattled soldiers during the skirmish.

Partial reforestation of the acreage, followed each year since the park's inception along a carefully laid out plan instituted by the Battlefield Commission and the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, has reproduced an area comparable to the forest as it is believed to have

appeared at the time of the battle, according to maps.

Driveways and paths wind throughout the acreage which is maintained under the experienced guidance of Park Superintendent William E. Moog. As a veteran of over 33 years at his post, Moog has been a moving factor in carrying out the development of the park since his early days as foreman of the original public works crews laying out the roads and clearing and landscaping the various areas, beginning in the fall of 1929.

Thus has the Battle of Bushy Run, and the state park developed as a lasting commemoration of that momentous event 200 years ago, found a more secure place in historical annals, as envisioned by the author of this book, a prime mover toward that end. And yet, the story is not ended, nor should it ever be.

As one example of this at this writing, only last year, in 1962, Bushy Run Battlefield State Park received further official recognition, having been designated and certified as a Registered National Historical Landmark. This registry program, administered by the United States Department of the Interior, is cited as the means through which the Federal government recognizes sites classified as of exceptional historical value irrespective of ownership. It is designed also to provide encouragement and recognition to State organizations, patriotic groups, historical societies and individuals playing an essential role in preserving the nation's historic and archeological properties.

And there undoubtedly will be and should be ever more recognition and attention accorded the Battle of Bushy Run, as the years ensue and new faces enter upon the scene of participating in the preservation of our historical heritage.

Written by J. Graff Bomberger, son of the author, July 1963.

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